

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

PROVINCE OF

COCHIN

AND ALGARVE

PART II. APPENDICES.

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1922

1922

Three Pags 2 Pairs and Four Pairs

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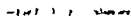
- Map of the Cochin State
- Map to show the density of population per square mile by Taluk.
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- Map to show the proportion of the sexes in various Taluk.
- Map to compare the literacy among males and females in various Taluk.
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DIAGRAMS

- The urban and rural population in the State and in each Taluk.
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- The population of the State at each of the last six Censuses.
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- The population of the State by religion and sex.
- The Hindu, Mussulman and Christian population in each Taluk by sex.
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- Males and females in each Taluk who are insured.
- Do
- Do
- Do
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- For each of the selected castes (1) the number of females under the age of 12 who are married (2) the number of females of all ages who are widows.
- The number of persons (partially) by each order of occupation of the population.
- The total male (partially) actual workers in each order of occupation.
- The total female (partially) actual workers in each order of occupation.

^a OBTAINING URBAN AND RURAL MALE

Pack & distribution



No II

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALKH

Rural population ♦♦♦

page 11 1049 miles

[illegible]

POPULATION IN THE STATE AND IN EACH TALUK

represent 10,000 females

250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	Actual figures
					62,762
◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇	433,359
					24,620
					112,206
					2,875
					14,375
					4,813
					101,400
					14,114
					84,112
					4,391
					81,035
					11,949
					37,213

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of the State at each of the

Each button

YEAR AND SEX

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

PERSONS

MALES

FEMALES

NOTE.—F. for females

DIAGRAM

Showing the population of each Taluk

Persons—◆◆◆◆ Male—◆◆◆◆ Female—◆◆◆◆

PERSONS

TALUK AND YEAR

10,000

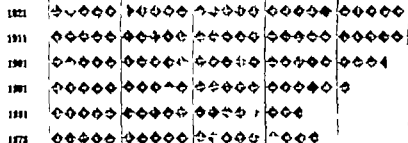
20,000

30,000

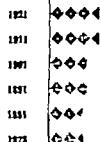
40,000

50,000

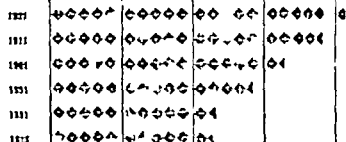
COCHIN KANAYANUR
TALUK



CHANGANUR TALUK



MUNYANDUR TALUK



NOTE.—F 1 is the population in 1800

Showing the population of each Tahuk

Pyrimid- Male- Pimale-

NOTE - For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing the Hindu Mussalman and Christian

Each bar

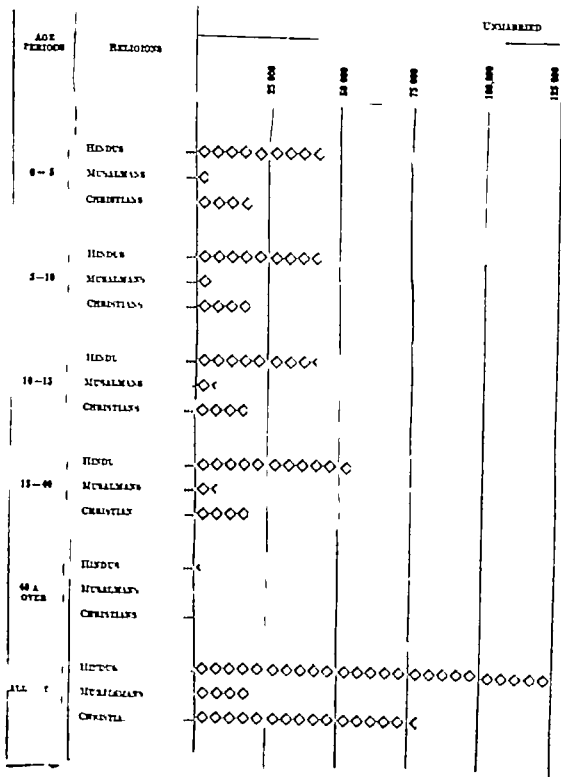
NAME OF TALUK	RELIGION	PERSONS			
		1881	1891	1901	1911
COCHIN-KANAYAN NUR	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
CHANGANUR	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
MUKUNDATURAM	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
THIRICHUR	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
TALAPILLI	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
CHITTUR	HINDUS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	MUSLIMANS	100000	100000	100000	100000
	CHRISTIANS	100000	100000	100000	100000

NOTE - For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

Each Station

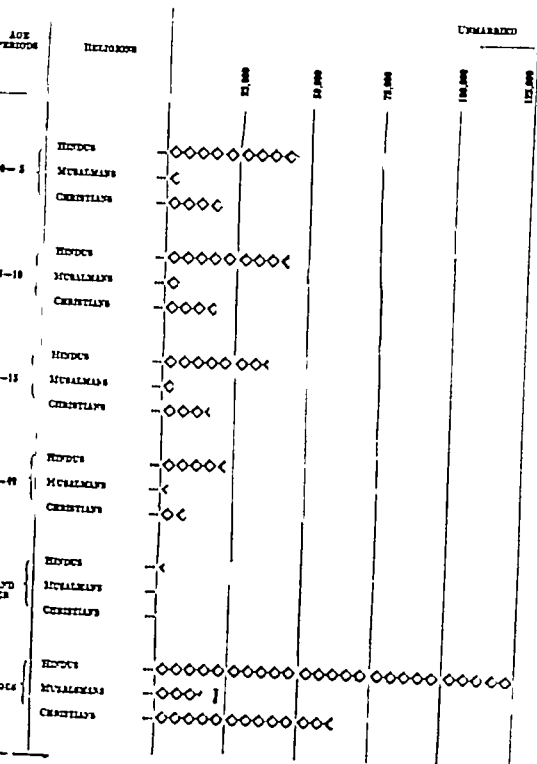


NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

Showing for certain age periods the number

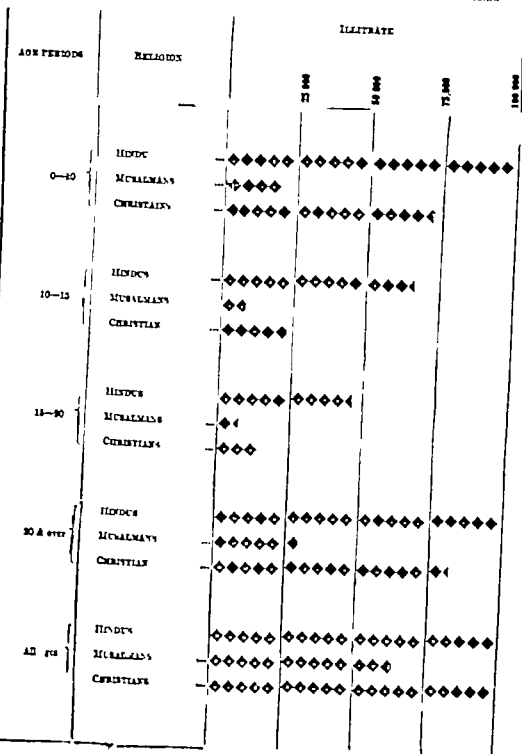
Each Series



NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM Showing the Hindus, Musalmans and Christians

Each Square



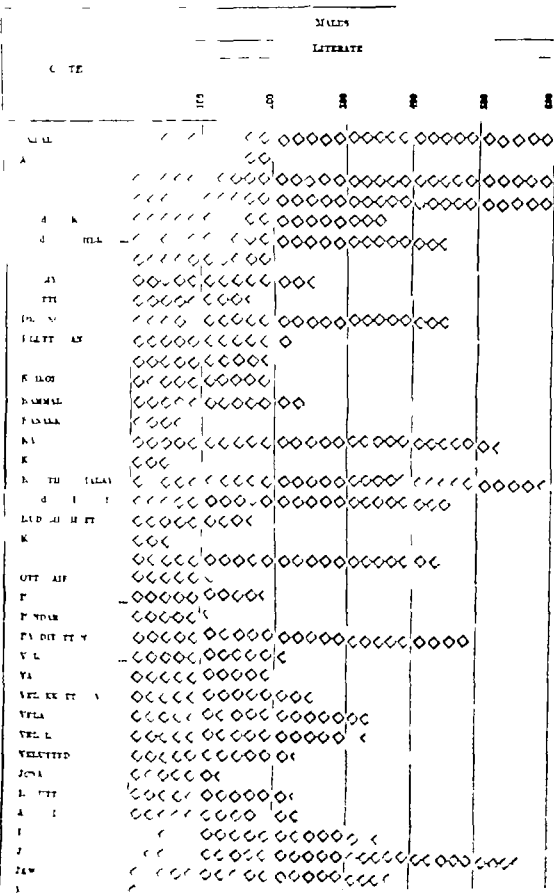
NOTE - For further particulars see

DIAGRAM

FIGURE 1. PERCENTAGES IN EVERY 1000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX

The total number of circles represents the aggregate number in 1000 persons of each

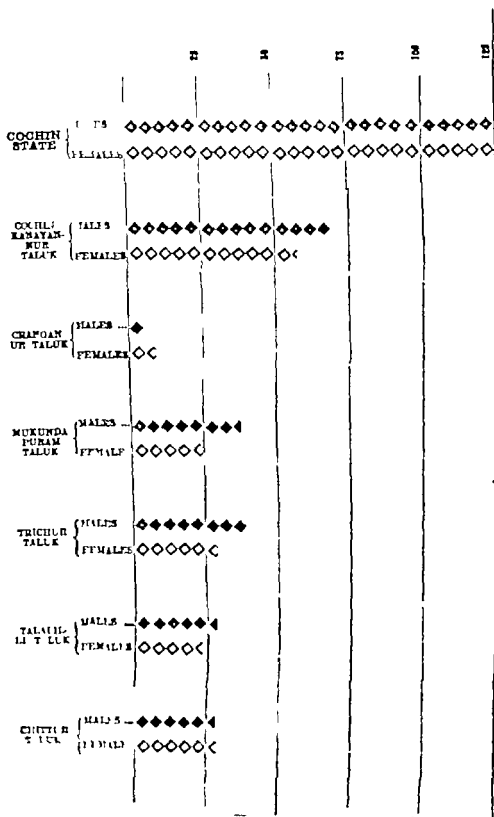
Each button represents



DIAGRAM

Showing Males    :

Mark below



No XI.

and Females $\diamond\diamond\diamond$ of each Taluk who are insane,
represents 5 persons

	150	175	200	225	Actual figures
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$					213
$\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond\diamond$					168
					75
					56
					5
					9
					38
					24
					40
					29
					28
					23
					27
					27

DIAGRAM

HOWING STRENGTH OF THE LARGER

Each section

CASTE	100	200	300	400	500
I DI CHETIL	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
ILAYAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
" AR	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
TELAYAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
JODARAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KACHILAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
TAMIL DRAN IV	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
ELUTTAMAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KUDUMI CHETTI	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VALAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
CHETTI	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KANAKKAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KODAK	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
AMBALA ASI	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
PARIYAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
E LITAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
K UNOLN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VELILAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
A	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
N MUDOM	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KAI OLAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VENTUVAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VELILAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
PANDARI	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
K V	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VELUTTYDAL	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
VELAKKATTALAYAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
PARAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
OTT ALKAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
KAVITAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
ANGLO INDIAN	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇
CHILITA	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇

CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES

representing 5000 persons

150,000	175,000	200,000	225,000	250,000	275,000	300,000	Actual figures
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇		26,7
◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇				22,5
◇◇							15,31
							6,3
							5,018
							35,917
							21,566
							15,194
							10,125
							9,337
							7,165
							4,174
							6,350
							6,069
							7,11
							6,514
							6,54
							6,2
							5,581
							5,127
							4,705
							3,459
							4,587
							3,560
							5,42
							3,527
							3,165
							2,613
							2,407
							2,555
							2,122
							2,635

B) The number of Females of all ages who are

[illegible]

Showing for each of the selected castes (A) The number
(B) The number of Females of all ages who are

17 - Further part same

DIAGRAM

Showing the number of Persons supported

Each diamond

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	1	2	3	4
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
21	OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
8	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
63	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
43	EDUCATION	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
9	FISHING AND HUNTING	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
42	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
28	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
9	METAL INDUSTRIES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
43	RELIGION	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
62	DOMESTIC SERVICE	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
80	LETTERS, ARTS AND SCIENCES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
82	TRANSPORT BY WATER	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
82	TRADE IN TEXTILES	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
45	MEDICINE	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
81	BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT ETC.	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
11	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
10	CERAMICS	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
82	INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇
	OTHERS (20 in number)	—	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇

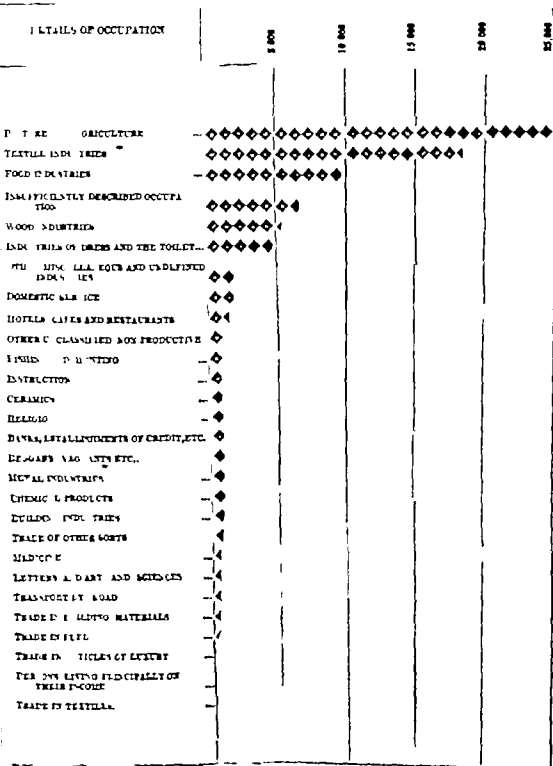
NOTE.—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM
Showing the number of actual workers
Each letter

ORDER	DETAILS OF OCCUPATION	1900	1901	1902
1	PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
2	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
33	INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
53	OTHER TRADE IN FOODSTUFFS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
12	FOOD INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
8	WOOD INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
13	INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
15	BUILDING INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
43	INSTRUCTION	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
9	FISHING AND HUNTING	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
15	OTHER UNDESIGNED INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
26	OTHER UNCLASSIFIED NONPRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
8	METAL INDUSTRIES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
21	TRANSPORT BY ROAD	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
2	HOTELS, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
4	RELIGION	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
62	DOMESTIC SERVICE	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
45	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
30	TRANSPORT BY WATER	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
40	TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
10	CERAMICS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
27	TRADE IN TEXTILES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
31	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
60	LITERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
24	BANKS ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT ETC.	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
43	MEDICINE	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
35	ITINERANT VAGRANTS, ETC.	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
47	LAW	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
22	TRANSPORT BY RAIL	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
32	TRADE IN FUEL	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
37	TRADE IN BUILDING MATERIALS	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
63	TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
41	POLICE	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇
31	PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇	◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇

NOTE:—For further particulars see

DIAGRAM
 Showing the number of female actual workers
 Each dot = 100



NOTE.—For further particulars see

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1921.

INTRODUCTION

The Census of 1921 was the sixth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fifth taken simultaneously with that of British India. By command of His Highness the Maharaja the Census was taken on the morning of 19th March 1921, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor who were enumerated on the night of the 18th. The hill tribes were enumerated between 11th and 17th March. The enumeration on the 19th March purported to record the facts as they stood on the night of the 18th. The month and date were proposed by the Government of India and accepted by His Highness' Government. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of Census is given in the administrative volume as instructed by the Census Commissioner, but a general outline of the procedure adopted for taking Census is given in the following paragraphs.

2 For Census purposes, the State was divided into ten charges, each of the six Taluks and the four Municipal Towns being treated as a charge. The Tahsildars of the Taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were sub-divided into 532 circles which were again sub-divided into 5,367 blocks. Each of the circles was placed under a Supervisor, and an enumerator was appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of Supervisors and enumerators were Government servants and teachers of aided schools, the rest being private gentlemen. The work was carried out by unpaid agency, but non-official Supervisors and enumerators were paid travelling allowances at the rate of 2 annas a mile provided the distance travelled, to and fro, was not less than four miles. This amounted to Rs 2,853—12—0. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33 and the average number of blocks in a circle was 10. No change of procedure in the taking of Census was newly introduced.

3 The work was started with the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. After all the houses were numbered a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census Officers required in each charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendents and sent to me for approval. The house numbering in Municipal Towns was carried out by the Town Council subordinates, and in rural villages by the village staff between 13th February and 13th May 1920. Before the preparation of the preliminary record, viz., the filling up of the Enumeration Schedules with particulars regarding all persons

ordinarily resident in each house, a set of circulars and rules were issued by the Diwan for the guidance of the Census Officers and classes were held by me in 16 centres for giving instructions to Supervisors and enumerators. In this way it was possible to give the Supervisors and enumerators a thorough idea of their duties before actual Census work began. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on 1st February in rural parts and on the 10th February in Municipal Towns and the whole of this work was completed before 25th February. The original entries were made on plain paper and after check and correction by Supervisors, the entries were copied into printed schedules.

4. For the final Census all public offices and schools in the State were closed for three days from 18th to 20th March to enable all Government servants to carry out Census work. The final enumeration or the actual Census was taken on the morning of 10th March between daybreak and noon. The enumerators went round their blocks and brought the record up to-date by striking out the absentees and entering particulars of new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor. The travellers by rail were enumerated by the railway authorities who after totaling the schedule despatched the enumeration books direct to my office. Along with the preliminary enumeration an Economic Survey showing earnings and expenditure, profession, etc., (both family and individual) of the residents in each house was also conducted by the ordinary enumerators. An Industrial Census was also conducted in special schedules which were filled up with the assistance of special enumerators by the owners, Managers or Agents of factories, mills, etc., in which not less than ten persons were employed on a normal working day between 10th February and 10th March.

5. On the afternoon of 10th March or immediately after the final Census the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place provisionally agreed upon and prepared the block abstract showing the number of houses and persons male and female this was checked by another enumerator and having checked them himself the Supervisor prepared the circle abstract and despatched it with the schedules relating to his circle by the quickest route to the Charge Superintendent who checked all the circle abstracts and prepared the charge summary and despatched them to my office where after checking the block circle and charge abstracts the provisional totals for the whole State were compiled. The Trichur Town summary reached the central office first and the last was that of Munkundapuram Taluk which was received on 22nd March. The provisional totals were ready on the 23rd and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Malabar on the same day. According to the provisional figures the total population was 979,019 or 81 less than the figures actually arrived at after Tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only 6 persons in 100,000 as against 1 person in 1011.

for Jews, the Jews did not make any objection to answer questions put to them by the enumerators. The public have begun to realise that the taking of Census is not an idle curiosity and the punitive provisions of the Census Regulation XI of 1095 had not to be enforced in any part of the State.

8 The abstraction and tabulation section of the Central Office was opened on 20th March and work commenced immediately. This office began work with six Supervisors, six Assistant Supervisors and 60 copyists. An Inspector was afterwards appointed to supervise the whole work. He was also sent to Madras and got trained in the Madras Central Office in abstraction and tabulation work. The slip system of working out the results of the enumeration, introduced at the Census of 1901 was continued this time also and 54 copyists were engaged in copying slips. Copying and checking the slips were completed in seven weeks and the services of 12 copyists were then dispensed with. There was a delay of 15 days in the receipt of sorters' tickets and rules for sorting for the various tables from Madras and this was taken advantage of for compiling certain figures connected with the Economic Survey. The services of some more copyists were then dispensed with and sorting began on 14th June with 40 copyists, and the work was completed in less than three months. The compilation and fan copying of figures from the sorters' tickets took seven weeks more after which the whole of the staff was disbanded. Thus in all the Abstraction and Tabulation work took exactly seven months.

9 The total cost of the Census from 19th January 1920 the date of my taking charge as Census Superintendent to 18th January 1922 amounted to Rs 21,584-2-0 and approximately an expenditure of Rs 2,015-14-0 will have to be incurred before the whole work is wound up. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs 23,600 or Rs 24-1-0 per thousand of the population, as against Rs 23,822 or Rs 25-15-0 per thousand of the population in 1911. Of the total expenditure the sum of Rs 10,400 represents the cost of taking the Census including Rs 2,853-12-0 paid as travelling allowance to non-official Supervisors and enumerators while the balance of Rs 13,200 was expended on the work of abstraction and tabulation, report writing, &c. The expenditure includes a sum of Rs 1,311-10-6 the cost of printed forms, &c, received from the Government Press, Madras. The decrease in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, is due to the higher pay drawn by the Superintendent of 1911. During the first three months after my appointment, I was engaged in assisting the Diwan Peishkar and Controller of Civil Supplies in the checking of Rice Depot Accounts and organising Rice Depots in the Ernakulam and Mattanchery Towns.

10 I have to record my grateful thanks to the Tahsildars and Presidents of Town Councils for their co-operation and assistance throughout the various stages of the Census operations. The large body of Supervisors and Enumerators, both official and non-official, on whom the brunt of the work had fallen, cheerfully and satisfactorily carried out their duties, and brought the operations to a successful termination. The work of abstraction and tabulation was carried out under the supervision and tactful management of Inspector Mr T G Subramania Iyer who was loyally and zealously supported by all my office staff. My grateful thanks are also due to M. R. Ry Rao Sahib T V Kasturi Renga Iyer Ayl, Diwan Peishkar, for the ungrudging support I have always received at his hands in the discharge of my onerous and responsible duties.

11 Agreeably to the instructions issued to me by the Census Commissioner I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to confine myself in the succeeding chapters to discussions of matters germane to changes and development within the decade, and I have also appended a few notes here and there on subjects of special interest. Detailed information on the several subjects dealt with herein can be got from the various published records such as previous Census Reports, Administration Reports, State Manual and Cochin Tribes and Castes, and I have therefore not thought it necessary to tread the beaten track.

CHAPTER I.

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DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

12 **Cochin**, together with Travancore and the Madras Presidency West Coast Districts of South Canara, Malabar and Anjingo (excluding Laccadives) comes under "Malabar and Konkan" in the natural divisions in which different parts of India are grouped for census purpose. The State lies between $9^{\circ} 48'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ North Latitude and $76^{\circ} 5'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ East Longitude. It consists of two parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur Taluk and encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the larger part is covered by forests and mountains and is almost uninhabited. The rest of the State is thickly populated, those lying along the coast being more populated than those in the interior. The State is divided into six Taluks, viz., Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talappilli and Chittur. During the decade, portions of Chittur and Tattamangalam villages, in the Chittur Taluk were constituted into a Municipal Town called "Chittur-Tattamangalam Town" which has an area of 37 square miles and a population of 18,150 persons.

13 The general statistics of the area and population of each Taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State according to the cadastral survey including forest and inland backwaters is 1,479 square miles, and the population according to the census is 979,080. Assuming even distribution of the population over the entire area, there will be 662 persons for every square mile. The most populous Taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur which has a population of 279,384 though its extent is only 158 square miles, in point of extent Mukundapuram is the largest having an extent of 510 square miles, but its population is only 208,713. Cochin-Kanayannur has therefore 1,768 inhabitants for every square mile while Mukundapuram has only 409. The smallest and the least populous Taluk is Cranganur whose area and population are 17 square miles and 34,808 persons respectively.

14 Subsidiary Table I at the end of the Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. Density per square mile is 662.* Travancore, Malabar, South Canara, Baroda, Madras Presidency, Kashmir State, Ceylon, Coorg, Central India and Mysore have only a density of 525, 535, 310, 262, 297, 39, 176, 104, 116 and 203 respectively. In point of density Cochin stands highest not only when compared with the districts in the Madras Presidency, but also with many other States and Provinces in India.

15 The variation in population is noticeable in Chittur, Tattamangalam, Methala and Lokamaleswaram villages. These are due to portions of these villages being converted into Towns. Portions of the first two villages were constituted into Chittur-Tattamangalam Town and portions of the last two into Cranganur Town. The area and population of these

* NOTE — The area given in the report for 1911 is according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey. If calculated upon that area, the density will be 719 per square mile.

to villages have therefore undergone some reduction. Changes due to actual movement of population are very little and can be ignored.

16. The latter part of the decade cannot be said to have been a prosperous one, and consequently it was not very favourable for the natural growth of population. There were during this period, several severe outbreaks of epidemics of influenza, cholera and small pox and these have contributed not a little in the loss of potential parents. The out break of influenza in 1918—19 was as virulent as elsewhere in India. Even famine and plague, though the latter in a small scale visited the country. The failure of both monsoons, and the early out-burst of the South West Monsoon in 1918, destroyed the paddy cultivation in 1918 and 1919. The depression in trade and industry consequent on the great European War also left its indelible mark upon the prosperity of the country. The high cost of living during these years was beyond the purchasing power of the people and checked the growth of population. Nevertheless the influence of custom social and religious, and other rooted habits of the people gained the upper hand, and resulted in increasing the population by 6·6 per cent. during the decade as against 13·08 per cent in 1911. According to the census of 1911 there were 117 171 persons in the age periods of 5-10. This number should therefore represent the population in the age periods of 15-20 at the census of 1921 whereas the enumeration results show that the population in the latter age period is only 93 733 thereby showing a decrease of 23 438. Such large decreases in population are found in all quinquennial age periods up to 65-70 the total decrease under the various age periods being 168,725. (Vide Table VII and corresponding Table for 1911). The whole of this large decrease cannot certainly be due to emigration which is only a negligible quantity or even mis-statement of age. Leaving however a wide margin for these two deaths during the decade cannot be less than 160 000 while therefore the population as a whole has increased by 6·6 per cent, the death rate during the decade in the age period 15-20 alone is not less than 15 per cent. The State is however regaining rapidly its normal conditions. 1919 and 1920 were prosperous years. The monsoon rains were plentiful and trade and industry are showing signs of revival and the prosperity of the people is appreciably increasing. The industrial survey shows that there are now in the State 109 industrial concerns employing 10 persons or more. With the revival of trade and industry the demand for higher wages is however increasing and the labouring class has begun to realise their relative importance and strength of combination. The price of imported articles do not show a downward tendency but notwithstanding all these facts, the State is enjoying an era of comparative prosperity and the result of the next census is expected to show a higher percentage in the growth of population.

17. The registration of vital statistics is still in its infancy and the statistics collected from that source is useless from an actual point of view. The Village Officers in rural areas continue to register births and deaths and special Registrars have been appointed for the purpose in Municipal Towns. The rules framed from time to time for improving the registration of vital statistics have gone a great way toward improving the system but much remains still to be done. The present system is accurate in ascertaining the number of births and deaths but it cannot give a true and approximate point of accuracy in the near future. The rate of population is measured by the difference between the number of births and deaths and the rate of emigration i.e., the difference between the immigrants and the emigrants. Judged from this

standpoint, the population of the State cannot reach the population enumerated during the census

18 Migration is the next factor which affects the movement of population. It varies according to the conditions under which the change of residence takes place. This may be temporary or casual, periodic or permanent. Visits to relatives or friends and to the sick and infirm, and travelling on business or duty or on account of epidemics in the locality, come under the category of temporary or casual migration. Periodic migration consists of the movement of labourers during harvest season, &c. Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV containing statistics of emigrants and immigrants furnish material for ascertaining the growth and decline of the natural population. Migration from Taluk to Taluk in the State has not been recorded. Those who are born outside and censused within the State are shown in the Table XI. Permanent migration takes place either owing to the attraction of places other than that of one's birth, or in connection with trade or profession. It will be seen from the Tables that 39,759 persons or 4.1 per cent of the total population were born outside the State against 47,266 persons or 5.1 per cent in 1911. The number of persons born in the State and enumerated outside the State as gathered from the statement received from the Provincial Superintendents was 23,512, as against 25,047 at the previous census. The result of migration has thus been a gain to Cochin of 16,247 against 22,219 in 1911. Cochinites are a homestaying people and permanent migration even from one part of the State to another is viewed with considerable misgivings. Increasing pressure upon the means of subsistence is acting as a stimulant to the less-favoured section of the population to migrate to distant places.

19 A house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way". Houses are generally built of mud or stone or both and the designs of these depend upon local tastes and facilities and resources of the occupant. Every house in Malabar, except those built on street systems, has a fairly big compound wherein fruit trees &c., are reared. Great improvements have been made in the style of houses, so much so that the old style of typical Malayalee houses can rarely be seen except in country parts. The total number of occupied houses is 178,211 and the average number of houses per square mile comes to 120. Talukwise statistics of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VII. The occupied houses according to the present census exceeded those in 1911 by 14,925 thereby showing an increase of 9.1 per cent as against 12 per cent during the Census of 1911. The average number of persons for each occupied house comes to 5.5 as against 5.6 during the last census. In Travancore and Malabar occupied houses increased by 15 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively, the average number of persons per house being 5.2 and 5 respectively. The average number of houses in towns is 2,291 and the average number of houses in villages is 574. Artificial methods of keeping down population, e.g., abortion and infanticide, wilful neglect of infant life and voluntary restraint in married life are unknown in the State, on the other hand a large family with a number of children is considered to be a happy one though its pecuniary condition is far from being satisfactory. Every true Hindu is expected to beget a son not only to perpetuate the species but also to save his soul from "Naraka" or "Hell". Marriage is thus a sacrament and not a social function contracted for the sake of enjoyment. The Marumakkathayam system of inheritance kept the joint family system among

Malayalees in its full vigour till a few months ago, when a law was passed regulating partition etc., in Nair tarawads. Young men imbued with western ideas of individual rights and privileges are springing up everywhere and in every community and the partition of joint families has become the order of the day. Considerable increase in the number of occupied houses during the next census is a foregone conclusion.

20. The number of unoccupied houses in the State is 80,707 as against 18,175 in 1911 thereby showing an increase of 17,532. The great number of public buildings, shops, etc., which have subsequently sprung up must have greatly added to the number of unoccupied buildings. Of the unoccupied buildings 2,734 are places of worship the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

21. This paragraph deals with the pressure of population on the means of subsistence. The population in the State on the whole has increased by 0.6 per cent. notwithstanding adverse circumstances which operated as a check upon the normal growth of population. With favourable monsoon and land breeze the State can now produce only sufficient paddy to maintain her population for seven months in a year and the deficit is made good by importing large quantities of rice from Burma and other places. Large tracts of lands in the Cochin Kanayannur and Oranganur Taluks are cultivated with cocoanut palms, and paddy flats are being still reclaimed and converted into cocoanut gardens. Cultivation of cocoanut trees is no doubt a very useful and paying industry involving less labour and capital than paddy cultivation, but demand for paddy with an ever increasing population in these two Taluks will always be on the increase. According to the statistics collected during the economic survey the extent under paddy cultivation is only 760,916 acres. This works out an average of 27 cents per head of the population. The question of bringing more lands under cultivation is now engaging the earnest attention of the Durbar. The standard of living is another factor to be considered in this connection. The poor have begun to emulate the rich in their high standard of living and adoption of European method of living among the well-to-do is not rare but unfortunately the resources available to the people for making wealth are limited. The industries in the State are still in their initial stage and the purchasing power of the people cannot cope with the current market price of many of the necessities of life. Skilled labourers are few and the demand for higher wages even on the part of unskilled men is increasing. As comparatively better wages are paid in factories and other industrial concerns agricultural labourers are being attracted thereto and the cost of cultivation has thereby considerably increased. In fact the wage conditions of the villages are being gradually assimilated to those of the Towns. Provisions of labourers cannot be met by increasing wages. As wages increase cost of production will also increase which means an increase in the price of the produce. Thus wages and prices will be moving in a circle and efforts have therefore to be made for increasing production by increasing the fertility of the soil and by introducing other measures which are calculated to increase the wealth of the country.

22 The first systematic census in the State was taken in 1875 The growth of population since then is noted below —

Growth of population

Year of census	Interval between each census	Population	Percentage of Increase + decrease —
1875	17	601,114	+ 50 0
1881	6	600,278	— 0 1
1891	10	722,906	+ 20 4
1901	10	812,025	+ 13 3
1911	10	918,110	+ 13 6
1921	10	979,080	+ 6 6

The above table will show that the growth of population during the decade has received a check when compared with the growth during the last three censuses. While commenting upon the condition of the decade, I have observed that the conditions prevailing at the latter part of the decade were not favourable for the natural growth of the population. Cholera, small-pox and influenza, which prevailed in almost all villages in the State during 1918 were responsible for the loss of many people. The scarcity which prevailed and which to a certain extent prevails even now, and the consequent high prices of foodstuffs have also contributed their quota in arresting the normal growth of population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Variation in relation to density since 1875

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—)					Net variation 1875 to 1921	MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE					
	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1875 to 1881		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1875
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	+ 6.6	+ 13.1	+ 12.3	+ 20.4	— 0.1	+ 62.9	662	675	597	531	441	442
Cochin Kanayanur	+ 5.5	+ 12.6	+ 13.2	+ 10.2	— 4.8	+ 48.9	1,768	1,852	1,644	1,452	1,249	1,312
Cranganur	+ 4.9	+ 13.9	+ 4.2	+ 33.5	+ 2.7	+ 70.7	2,048	1,747	1,594	1,473	1,102	1,074
Mukundapuram	+ 7.6	+ 19.8	+ 11.1	+ 26.4	+ 0.2	+ 81.5	409	464	387	349	276	275
Trichur	+ 12.4	+ 17.0	+ 12.5	+ 23.2	+ 2.9	+ 87.5	779	754	645	573	465	452
Talapilla	+ 3.1	+ 9.1	+ 13.0	+ 18.4	+ 3.4	+ 54.0	665	609	558	494	417	408
Chittur	+ 4.3	+ 1.9	+ 13.7	+ 16.4	+ 2.6	+ 44.4	325	320	314	276	239	231

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural population

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	POPULATION IN 1921				POPULATION IN 1911				Variation per cent (1911—1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (—)
	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	Actual Population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	979,080	99,759	43,512	962,833	918,110	47,266	25,047	895,891	+7.5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with Vital Statistics.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkani"	In 1911—1920 Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911 of		Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		Natural population	Actual population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cochin State	155,182	123,285	16.9	14.5	+21,897	+89,589	+60,970

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.
Variation by Taluks classified according to Density
 (A) *Actual variation.*

Natural Division "Malahar and Kankar"	Decade	Variation in Taluks with population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	—	—	+ 3,919	+ 14,733	+ 5,646	+ 21,637	—	+ 16,171
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 23,637	+ 13,799	+ 24,632	—	—	+ 23,797
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 14,640
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 29,741
Ongayur	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 1,018
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 4,053
Makandapuram	1911-1921	—	—	—	+ 14,785	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 23,077	—	—	—	—	—
Tricker	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	+ 21,037	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	+ 21,037	—	—	—
Talapoli	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	+ 5,040	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	—	+ 13,790	—	—	—	—
Chittur	1911-1921	—	—	+ 8,918	—	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 1,760	—	—	—	—	—

(B) *Proportional variation.*

Natural Division "Malahar and Kankar"	Decade	Variation per cent to Taluks with population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150 to 300	300 to 450	450 to 600	600 to 750	750 to 900	900 to 1050	1050 and Over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	1911-1921	—	—	+ 4.3	+ 7.6	+ 3.1	+ 12.4	—	+ 5.4
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 13.2	+ 9.1	+ 16.9	—	—	+ 15.2
Cochin Kanayannur	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 5.8
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 15.8
Ongayur	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 4.9
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 13.0
Makandapuram	1911-1921	—	—	—	+ 7.6	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 13.8	—	—	—	—	—
Tricker	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	—	+ 12.4	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	—	—	+ 16.9	—	—	—
Talapoli	1911-1921	—	—	—	—	+ 3.1	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	—	+ 9.1	—	—	—	—
Chittur	1911-1921	—	—	+ 4.3	—	—	—	—	—
	1901-1911	—	—	+ 1.9	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII
Persons per house and houses per square mile

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE					AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin State	55	56	56	54	48	120.5	120	107.2	97.8	92.0
Cochin Kanayannur	54	55	55	52	45	326.7	336	297.5	278.7	274.5
Cranganur	53	54	52	55	46	372.9	322	296.3	269.6	241.0
Mukundapuram	55	57	56	55	47	74.1	82	69.6	63.1	58.0
Trichur	58	59	58	60	53	134.1	127	110.5	95.1	88.1
Talapilli	56	58	57	58	51	119.3	105	97.0	85.5	81.1
Chittur	50	50	51	46	41	64.5	63	61.0	60.3	53.8

CHAPTER II

POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

23. Imperial Table III and Subsidary Tables I, II and III of this Chapter exhibit the population of towns and villages. There are no cities in the State containing a population of 100,000.

24. The physical and economic factors influencing the distribution of population have been discussed in previous Census reports. It is not therefore necessary to go over the same ground again. There are no special matters of importance to be taken up now. Suffice it to mention here that, as in the previous decades, the taluks bordering the sea and the backwater continue to be much more densely peopled than those in the interior.

25. No change was made in the definition of "Town." It comprised all Municipalities of whatever population and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. The importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations were other factors to decide a place to be treated as a town. There were accordingly 9 towns in the State in 1911. Parts of the Methala and Lokamaleswarum villages in the Cranganur Taluk were nowly constituted into Cranganur town and Chittur and Tattamangalam towns were clubbed together into Chittur Tattamangalam town during the decade, and the number of towns therefore remain the same in 1921. The rest of the State, excluding the Reserve Forests, is divided into 273 villages which are more or less uniform in size. The population of these villages, however, varies considerably according to their situation. The villages in the backwater area are very densely populated, while those in the interior and all the confines of the forests are sparsely inhabited. These villages are only administrative units and are not to be understood as meaning closely built rows of houses as in the East coast. The houses are more or less detached having extensive compounds, between which there are long winding foot paths or lanes but in places where Christians and non-indigenous Hindus preponderate houses are packed together though not so closely as on the East coast. These are found mostly in towns and other trade centres.

shops and warehouses is limited and the less fortunately situated people in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk will have ere long to find other places to live in

27 The distribution of population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table I of this Chapter. It will be seen therefrom that 13 per cent of the people of the State live in towns as against 12 per cent in 1911 and 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentage for Travancore being 10 and that for Malabar and the Madras Presidency 7·6 each. The inducements to live in towns appear to be increasing on account of facilities for trade and commerce, education, higher wages and so many other kindred causes. The natural aversion of the Malayalees to live in closely-built houses with little or no compound has been a hindrance to the growth of towns in Malabar. Of the nine towns, four are Municipal and the rest Non-municipal. Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur are the only three towns which are urban in their character. Each of these contains over 23,000 inhabitants. The population of the Chittur-Tattamangalam town is only 18,150. This town is more an agricultural centre than industrial. As already described, tendency to migrate to towns is increasing now-a-days, the urban population having increased by 15·6 per cent though the population as a whole has increased only by 6·6 per cent. The Hindus form 49 per cent of the population of the important towns of Ernakulam, Mattancherry and Trichur, while the percentage of Musalmans and Christians living in those towns are 12 and 37 per cents respectively of the total population of those towns. Mattancherry is the only town in the State which looks like Bombay in a miniature scale. The house sites here are limited and in certain cases 10 or 12 families live in one and the same building. With the development of the Cochin Harbour, the town is destined to play a very important part and the necessity and competition for more house sites will all the more be keenly felt.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Distribution of the population between Towns and Villages

District and Natural Division 'Malabar and Konkan'	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over		5,000 to 20,000		5,000 and over		500 to 2,000	
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	14,127	3,121	130	870	596	143	187	74	374	476	142	8
Cochin Kanayannur	17,539	6,129	188	812	909	.		91	762	201	80	4
Cranganur	5,895	5,801	167	833			1,000		787	218		
Muladapuram	9,457	3,321	46	955			1,000		272	612	116	
Trichur	27,897	2,263	146	854	1,000				172	522	298	8
Thalapilli	8,517	2,184	50	950			1,000		33	694	274	
Chittur	11,424	2,894	240	700		794		206	377	471	123	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number per mile of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

District and Natural Divisions "M" Bihar and Kachia	Number per mile who live in towns						
	Total population	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jew	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Cochin S. te	—	120	115	178	151	1,000	780
C. in Kasayam	—	163	179	443	162	1,000	813
Craquar	—	167	215	83	90	—	—
Makladapam	—	45	87	83	87	—	—
Tricker	—	158	309	300	233	1,000	—
Talapali	—	80	19	8	240	—	—
Chitor	—	240	245	257	75	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by Population

Class of Town	Number of towns of each class in 1921	Proportion (per mille) to total urban population	Number of females per 1,000 males	Increase per cent in the population of Towns as stated at previous censuses				Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1878 to 1921		
				1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1901	1901 to 1921	1878 to 1921	(a) in towns as stated in 1878	(b) in the total of male class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1878
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	—	3	1,000	973	10.4	23.7	10.2	13.7	6.3 + 24.7	+ 112.2
I 100,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II 50,000-100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III 20,000-50,000	3	636	925	10.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
IV 10,000-20,000	1	143	1,093	—	81.3	12.7	17.8	8.1 + 83.8	—	53.9
V 5,000-10,000	3	157	1,037	8.3	0.0	18.2	17.2	13.0 + 81.7	—	256.9
VI Under 5,000	2	74	1,013	-4.8	—	—	12.9	1.7 + 97.8	—	118.0

CHAPTER III

BIRTH PLACE

28 Imperial Table XI exhibits the statistics of birth place for the population enumerated in the State as a whole, and the Subsidiary Statistics of birth place Tables at the end of the chapter give the number of people born outside the State and enumerated in the State and those born in the State but enumerated outside the State Out of the total population of 979,080 in the State 939,321 were born in the State As a stay-at-home people, the Cochinites are usually found confined to their homes or to their immediate neighbourhood, and emigration from the State plays but a very unimportant and insignificant part As the means of existence become more and more acute, people will naturally be forced to migrate in large numbers notwithstanding the barriers of caste prejudices, social ties, etc., which now operate as sources of hindrances to such movements

29 Five different kinds of migration have been noted by the Census Commissioner, viz., (1) casual (2) temporary (3) periodic (4) semi-permanent and (5) permanent The birth places recorded at the census do not give information about the character of the different kinds of migration, and the so-called test of proportion of sexes is the only test available to decide to which of the above classes a particular emigrant belongs But, as already observed, as emigration and immigration do not play an important part in the State, detailed consideration of this otherwise important question need not be taken up

30 Out of 39,759 immigrants 54.5 per cent are from British Malabar, 31.1 per cent from Travancore and 5.9 per cent from Coimbatore Immigration into Cochin The decrease in the number of immigrants as compared with 47,266 immigrants in 1911 seems to have been due to the slump in the rubber trade and consequent reduction of work in rubber plantations and the deterioration of coffee and tea plantations on the Nelliampattis As in the previous decades, South Canara and Tinnevely have also contributed their share of the immigrants though to a less extent than in the previous decade The immigrants from the districts in the Madras Presidency number 26,381 and those from Travancore and Pudukkottai number 12,389 Of the remaining, 462 are from Kathiawar and 477 from Bombay. These are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants found in Mattancherry and its neighbourhood

31 Full statistics relating to emigrants from the State are either not available or have not been received by the time this report was sent to the Press According to the statements received from the Provincial Superintendents 23,512 persons born in the State have been enumerated outside the State Travancore, Malabar and Coimbatore have enumerated 19,386, 6,331 and 1,544 respectively All these three places adjoin the State boundaries, and hence the majority of the emigrants have probably only stepped over the boundary line 867 Cochin born persons have been enumerated in Madras, and 469 in Bombay The majority of the emigrants to Madras are students prosecuting their studies in the various colleges there

32 The total number of immigrants into the State is 90 759 and that of emigrants 3,512. The net result therefore is a gain of 16 247 persons to the State as against 2 919 in 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

FOR IV															
Natural Division where emigrated Malabar and Kozhikode	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Cochin and Travancore)			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Indian States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	329 221	654 373	474 745	34 373	16 824	20 117	2 439	1 570	890	824	470	354	79	80	80

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

EXTRACTED IN																
District and Natural Division of North Malabar and Kozhikode	Cochin State			Contiguous Districts & States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Cochin, Travancore and Anjengo			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the States of Mysore and Pudukkottai and the French Settlements			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements			Outside India			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	329 221	654 373	474 745	22 251	10 557	9 714	2 229	1 427	810	969	504	467	25	24	24	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proprietorial and non-proprietorial.

District and Natural Division of North Malabar and Kozhikode	NUMBER OF NATURAL POPULATION OF						NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE ABOVE			
	1901			1911			Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Total	Males
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin State	41	5	21	31	7	12	27	72	24	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Migration between the Cochin State and other parts of India and other countries

Province or State	Immigrants to Cochin			Emigrants from Cochin			Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of Immigration over emigration	
	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911	Variation	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grand Total	39,759	47,266	-7,507	23,512	25,047	-1,535	+16,247	-22,219
A INDIA	39,689	47,190	-7,501	23,479	20,991	+2,488	+16,210	+26,190
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	38,769	45,695	-6,926	22,490	19,589	+2,901	+16,279	+26,106
Agency	26,580	30,485	-4,105	10,103	9,641	+462	+16,277	+20,844
Anantapur				5		+	5	
Anjongo				16	1	-	15	16
Bellary				10	24	-	14	10
Chingelput	3	4	-1	26	8	+	18	23
Chittur		14	-14	111	32	-	79	111
Coimbatore				9	9	-		9
Cuddapah	2,338	3,026	-688	1,544	694	+	850	+794
Ganjam				1	1	-	1	+
Godavari	1		+	7	7	+	1	7
Guntur	2	6	-4	53	10	+	43	51
Kistna		6	-6	2	10	-	8	2
Karnool					20	+	20	20
Madras	1	16	-15	25	18	-	7	2
Madura	228	193	+	867	471	+	396	639
Malabar	216	183	+	101	83	+	18	115
Nellore	21,656	25,342	-3,686	6,351	7,629	-1,298	+15,325	+17,718
Nilgiris	5	2	+	3	38	-	35	86
North Arcot	29	31	-2	218	140	+	78	189
Ramnad	16	22	-6	62	30	+	32	46
Salem		1	-1	53	88	-	20	53
South Arcot		67	+	79	18	+	61	102
South Canara	181	39	+	42	22	+	20	39
Tanjore	853	500	+	73	124	-	51	780
Tinnevely	117	199	-82	196	71	+	125	79
Trichinopoly	607	658	-46	103	70	+	33	504
Vizagapatnam	121	166	-45	141	54	+	87	20
(b) MADRAS STATES	3	3		36	15	+	21	33
Banganapalle	12,389	15,210	-2,821	12,387	9,948	+	2,439	+2
Pudukkottai				1		+	1	+
Travancore	8	3	+	20	2	+	18	12
(c) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA	12,381	15,207	-2,826	12,366	9,946	+	2,420	+15
(a) BRITISH TERRITORY	848	1,378	-530	989	1,402	-	413	141
Ajmir—Merwara	264	579	-315	565	1,195	-	630	301
Assam				4	8	-	3	
Bengal	9	47	-38		58	+	4	4
Behar and Orissa				29		+	29	9
Bombay	177	464	-287	469	1,082	-	563	292
Burma	8		+	8	58	-	53	8
Central Provinces and Berar	55	12	+	43	12	-	19	55
Coorg	1	1	-	27	35	-	8	26
North west Frontier Province		1	-1					
Punjab	7	3	+	4	36	+	34	29
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh		51	-44				+	7
(b) INDIAN STATES	584	799	-215	424	207	+	217	+160
Baroda	9		+	9		+	+	9
Bombay States	477	611	-134	10		+	10	467
a Cutch	15	342	-327			+	+	+
b Kathiawar	462	267	+	10		+	10	467
c Rewa Kantha agency		2	-2			+	+	+
Central India Agency		38	-38	25		+	25	25
Hyderabad	9	27	-18	14		+	14	5
Kashmir	1		+	1		+	+	1
Mysore	77	108	-31	367	206	+	161	290
Rajputana	11	15	-4	8	1	+	7	4
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	87	-15				+	72
a French settlements	18	11	+	7			+	18
b Portuguese settlements	54	76	-22	30			+	54
(d) INDIA UNSPECIFIED	18	22	-4	33	4,056	-	4,025	15
B OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES	1		+	1			+	1
Arabia					8	+	8	8
Baluchistan	9	13	-4			+	4,056	9
Ceylon	1	2	-1			+	+	1
Persia		4	-4	25		+	25	25
Strait Settlements and Malaya	7	3	+	4		+	+	7
Turkey in Asia		3	-3	5		+	+	45
C EUROPE	45	50	-5				+	3
D AMERICA	3	3					+	3
E AUSTRALASIA	4	1	+	3			+	4

CHAPTER IV

RELIGION

33. Imperial Table VI, Provincial Table II and Subsidiary Table I show the general distribution of the population by religion distribution by districts of the main religions is exhibited in Subsidiary Table II while Subsidiary Table III shows the actual number of Christians and their variations and Subsidiary Table IV religions of urban and rural population.

Description and variation since 1911 and relative growth of different religions		1911	1911	The figures shown in the margin compare the distribution by religion and relative growth or decline with those of 1911. The variations in different religions are noticed in the following paragraphs dealing with each religion.
Religions.		1911	1911	
Hindus	—	616,132	615,909	
Muslims	—	63,717	63,623	
Christians	—	262,526	223,071	
Jews	—	1,167	1,178	
Ashukuts	—	268	4,177	
Others	—	101	126	

35. Who is a Hindu and what is Hinduism have been discussed in previous Census reports and other published books. There is hardly any necessity for me therefore to go over the question again. It will however be wrong to exclude from "Hinduism" any form of belief or practice which is akin to "Hinduism" and not distinctly foreign to it.

Distribution of Hindus.		1911	1911	The marginally noted figures compare the population under different sects of Hindus with the corresponding figures according to previous Census. It will be seen from those figures that as elsewhere in the
Sect		1911	1911	
Nambudiri Brahmins	—	8,457	8,457	
Other Brahmins	—	21,941	20,012	
Kshatriyas	—	1,817	1,874	
Amhalavada	—	8,079	7,904	
K. are	—	171,084	171,304	
Others	—	221,509	204,453	
Other Hindu	—	262,974	211,119	

West Coast "Hirans" and "Other Hindus" form the bulk of the Hindu population. There is no doubt a reasonable leinid from these communities for social and economical advancement. At present they furnish labour for aiculture and other industries. The Nambudiri community like that of Jews is howin an of decadence. This cannot but be attributed to the peculiar customs of marriage etc., still obtaining in this community. In thirteen villages in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk three in Mukundapuram three in Trichur and one each in Talapilla and Chittur Christians predominate while in Azhikode in Cranganur the Mussulmans predominate. But there are several villages where neither Christians nor Muhammedans are found. During the decade the Hindu have advanced in number from 616,041 in 1911 to 616,132 in 1911 thereby

showing an increase of only 5 per cent, as against an increase of 11 per cent in 1911, while the population as a whole has increased by 6 per cent

37 The Muhamadans form only 7 per cent of the total population of the State They are relatively strongest in Cranganur being 25 per cent of the population of the Taluk A little over 82 per cent of Muhamadans are "Mappilas" the majority of whom are the descendants of converts in old days There are now in the State 68,717 Muhamadans, as against 63,822 according to the last Census, or an increase of 4,895 or 7.6 per cent

38 There are now, according to the present Census, 262,595 Christians as against 233,092 in 1911 the proportional increase being only 13 per cent as against 17 per cent according to the previous Census They form 27 per cent of the total population of the State The advance in the strength of Christians in all the Taluks has been generally progressive as the figures shown in the margin will illustrate

Taluks	1921	1911
Cochin Kanayannur	111,174	102,834
Cranganur	1,933	1,713
Mukundapuram	65,321	55,990
Trichur	53,729	44,776
Talapilli	25,170	22,927
Chittur	5,268	4,853

39 As in the last Census, Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects in the present Census were collected The figures quoted in the margin will exhibit the various

Sects	1921	1911
Roman Catholic (Latin)	108,739	97,787
Syrian (Chaldean)	1,822	12,167
Do (Jacobites)	24,325	20,025
Do (Reformed)	3,692	596
Do (Roman)	120,372	100,166
Protestant	9,645	2,862

sects as compared with those of 1911. The marginally noted statement shows a decrease in the number of Syrian (Chaldean) My enquiry goes to show that this reduction is mainly attributable to a large number of them having

become Syrian (Roman) out of social necessities

40 To obviate possible mistakes in this direction the various heads of Christian Churches were requested to instruct their respective congregationaries with regard to the answers to be given to the Census Enumerators and Supervisors Enumerators were also supplied with printed copies of the various Christian sects supplied by the Census Commissioner These precautions have enabled them in making the record of Christian sects more or less accurate

41 It has been suggested by the Census Commissioner that in view of the influence of missionary propaganda the subject of conversions must receive some attention The Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, Leipzig Luthern Mission, Nagal Mission and a few others are at work in the State Their efforts to make conversions do not meet with the success which they enjoyed in the olden days On account of some social disadvantages under which certain classes of Hindus were labouring, converts to Christianity in the past were plenty With the advancement of education, these socio-religious distinctions—such as unapproachableness—are fast dying out and with it the necessity for embracing Christianity is also dying out Conversions to Christianity have now become few and far between, and the stray converts that are now obtained are only from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale

42 Jains, as enumerated in the State, are very few in number when compared with other religionists, their strength being only 101, as against 129 in 1911 and 5 in 1901 I do not deal in

detail with the two main sects, Digambaras and Svetambaras, into which Jains are divided, as their strength does not make an appreciable proportion to the total population

43. The Jews form one of the oldest communities in the State. Their settlement in Mattancherry is more than 20 centuries old. There are now 1 167 Jews in the State as against 1 175 in 1911. The growth of the population of this community has thus practically remained stationary during the decade. However enterprising or progressive this community may be elsewhere in other countries their prospects do not seem to be promising in the State. The majority of the Jews are found in the Towns of Mattancherry and Ernakulam and the rest in Chennainangalam in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk and Mala in the Mukundapuram Taluk. They are divided into two classes, white and black but who are the first settlers on this coast is a disputed question which has not been satisfactorily solved

44. No sharp line of demarcation can be drawn between Animists and Hindus and the Animism was separated from Hinduism during the Census of 1901. An ordinary Enumerator cannot be expected to draw the distinction between the two, and they were therefore instructed to record Kanakau, Parayan &c., as Hindus to which class they really belong and to enumerate all hill tribes as Animists except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. There are now accordingly 388 Animists according to the present Census as against 4 177 according to the previous Census, thereby showing a decrease of 8,800 or 91 per cent. The decrease is due partly to natural decay and exodus from hills for want of work, and partly to the probable inclusion of Hindus among Animists during the last Census. They are now found only in the Mukundapuram Taluk. The Chittur Taluk which returned 2,418 Animists during the previous Census, has not returned a single Animist this time thereby showing exodus in large numbers from the Nelliampattinam on account of the decline in the coffee cultivation there.

45. There are all told 2,731 places of worship in the State of which 2,325 are Hindu temples, 146 mosques, 256 Christian churches and seven synagogues as against 2,286 temples, 125 mosques, 219 churches and seven synagogues in 1911. There is thus one temple for every 278 Hindus, one mosque for every 471 Muhammadans, one church for every 1 020 Christians and one synagogue for every 167 Jews. As during the last Census the Jewish synagogue remained stationary

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I
General distribution of the population by religion

Religion and locality	Actual number in 1921	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent (Increase—Decrease—)			No. variation	
		1921	1911	1901	1891	1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	1891—1921	
									Actual number	per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Cochin State	646,132	6,599	6,706	6,825	6,882	+	4.9	+ 11.1	+ 11.4	+ 144,588 + 28.8
Cochin Kanayannur	149,654	5,353	5,478	5,570	5,585	+	5.2	+ 10.7	+ 12.9	+ 33,593 + 29.0
Oranganur	23,976	6,888	6,961	7,006	7,171	+	3.8	+ 13.1	+ 1.8	+ 3,920 + 19.5
Mukundapuram	182,591	6,353	6,547	6,619	6,791	+	4.5	+ 18.0	+ 8.7	+ 33,596 + 35.9
Trichur	130,951	6,863	7,012	7,116	7,223	+	10.0	+ 15.3	+ 10.8	+ 37,802 + 40.6
Talapilly	126,816	7,424	7,566	7,670	7,803	+	1.1	+ 7.6	+ 11.1	+ 21,832 + 20.0
Chittur	82,744	8,691	8,407	8,460	8,745	+	7.8	+ 1.1	+ 10.2	+ 13,845 + 20.1
MUSALMAN										
Cochin State	68,717	702	695	671	641	+	7.7	+ 17.1	+ 17.5	+ 22,328 + 48.1
Cochin-Kanayannur	17,497	626	593	510	514	+	11.3	+ 23.7	+ 18.9	+ 6,817 + 65.8
Oranganur	8,899	2,557	2,523	2,477	2,318	+	6.2	+ 16.8	+ 11.1	+ 2,416 + 37.7
Mukundapuram	10,317	495	505	489	483	+	5.5	+ 23.6	+ 12.5	+ 3,206 + 46.7
Trichur	6,130	321	331	330	330	+	9.1	+ 14.1	+ 12.6	+ 1,756 + 49.1
Talapilly	18,663	1,097	1,033	961	977	+	9.5	+ 17.5	+ 23.8	+ 6,910 + 58.8
Chittur	7,196	756	796	804	769	—	1.0	+ 0.9	+ 18.3	+ 1,137 + 16.8
CHRISTIAN										
Cochin State	262,595	2,682	2,553	2,441	2,404	+	12.7	+ 17.6	+ 14.0	+ 88,764 + 51.1
Cochin Kanayannur	111,174	3,979	3,880	3,686	3,840	+	8.1	+ 14.0	+ 12.8	+ 31,252 + 75.1
Oranganur	1,933	555	561	522	503	+	12.8	+ 12.5	+ 6.7	+ 507 + 55.5
Mukundapuram	65,321	3,130	2,857	2,802	2,715	+	16.7	+ 23.4	+ 14.6	+ 25,757 + 65.1
Trichur	53,729	2,816	2,633	2,513	2,437	+	20.0	+ 22.8	+ 16.0	+ 22,295 + 70.9
Talapilly	25,170	1,479	1,388	1,346	1,318	+	9.8	+ 12.6	+ 15.4	+ 7,512 + 25.5
Chittur	5,263	553	532	484	485	+	8.5	+ 11.9	+ 13.8	+ 1,441 + 37.6
JAIN										
Cochin State	101	1	1			—	21.7	+ 24.8		
Cochin Kanayannur	98	4	5			—	23.4	+ 24.6		
Trichur	3									
Talapilly										
JEW										
Cochin State	1,167	12	13	14	15	—	6	+ 3.3	+ 0.4	+ 25 + 2.2
Cochin Kanayannur	1,031	38	40	44	50	—	2	+ 2.5	+ 1.1	+ 9 + 9
Mukundapuram	106	5	6	6	6	—	5.6	+ 10.0	+ 11.1	+ 16 + 17.5
Trichur										
ANIMIST										
Cochin State	363	4	45	47	55	—	91.2	+ 7.2	+ 3.2	
Cochin Kanayannur			6	9				+ 25.0		
Mukundapuram	368	13	55	52		—	65.3	+ 25.7		
Trichur			19	30				+ 27.9		
Talapilly			13	21				+ 32.7		
Chittur			255	291				+ 16.7		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each major Religion.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes

CASTE	MALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED					FEMALES NUMBER PER MILLE AGED				
	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Ambalavasi	199	147	74	420	280	189	149	81	399	232
Arayan	122	212	107	396	193	152	187	61	404	196
Brahman Malayali	83	120	50	181	261	99	151	106	165	239
Do Tamil	116	163	71	39	283	169	224	80	295	213
Do Konkani	134	112	116	185	223	129	171	81	401	215
Do Others	111	119	76	412	252	104	109	68	439	265
Chal kan	158	178	118	471	115	52	143	95	510	200
Chaliyan	144	166	75	353	102	117	161	61	454	221
Chetti	129	194	75	294	208	178	141	70	489	169
Devangan	44	177	114	399	266	99	137	81	472	217
Luttis n	133	182	77	395	210	137	167	76	430	190
Ilivan	140	201	82	96	181	126	178	75	417	239
Kakolan	138	181	70	377	284	113	182	122	466	167
Kannalan	131	199	106	372	192	150	146	80	415	177
Kannalan	140	160	106	197	197	187	178	76	429	180
Kaniyan	101	161	85	425	229	118	158	61	418	250
Kayundan	77	306	184	231	152	230	128	158	348	141
Kshatriya Malayali	140	148	80	405	217	99	133	101	496	194
Do Paradesi	104	124	25	419	323	176	153	51	264	256
Kudumi Chetti	94	146	77	388	295	110	155	57	421	252
Kusay n	117	26	61	481	215	101	148	154	421	176
Navar	138	76	72	420	194	125	153	85	410	227
Ottavakan	106	77	95	421	91	86	105	61	484	264
Panan	102	143	75	480	210	96	134	118	471	191
Pandaran	141	195	74	396	194	118	161	80	421	220
Paratattan	111	118	87	427	217	187	171	77	449	167
Parayan	132	189	89	407	198	135	176	80	417	192
Pulavan	137	188	89	385	218	157	208	79	482	174
Valan	140	147	84	411	218	104	149	61	447	231
Vannan	82	198	65	398	317	114	98	181	339	278
Velan	145	169	75	398	223	132	165	91	405	207
Vonkkattalavan	131	195	74	417	183	143	194	97	333	253
Vellalan	120	165	80	374	258	149	107	61	358	25
Velut edan	144	176	87	403	190	140	184	67	415	214
Vettuvan	152	184	80	392	192	129	181	72	443	175
MUSALMAN										
Jonakan	140	196	83	438	139	149	202	91	386	172
Ravuttan	171	166	83	378	207	186	206	107	383	113
CHRISTIAN										
Anglo Indian	127	148	105	367	253	172	75	75	105	178
European	148	193	86	372	305	143	186	92	435	22
Indian Christian	185	138	52	517	155	140	140	93	388	139
JAIN										
JEW										
Black Jew	154	76	26	421	220	138	201	78	401	60
White Jew	600	600	332	13	51	90	103	29	461	60
ANIMIST										
Kadan	47	122	71	507	250	40	127	15	603	162
Malayan	500	100	23	280	100	314	45	46	341	211

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV A.

Proportion of children under 12 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—60 in certain states; also of married females aged 15—49 per 100 females.

CASTES	Proportion of children. Both sexes per 100		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—60		Number of married females aged 15—49 per 100 males of 11 ages
	Persons aged 15—60	Married females aged 15—49	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDU					
Amalavasi	60	279	25	64	30
Aras	86	252	22	43	21
Aras	81	179	21	27	17
Aras	101	272	20	72	25
Aras	70	180	22	21	23
Aras	80	151	27	24	24
Aras	85	170	27	20	27
Aras	77	254	20	21	25
Aras	77	200	22	22	29
Aras	62	177	27	21	29
Aras	72	198	22	21	21
Aras	78	204	22	20	20
Aras	64	148	22	20	21
Aras	77	130	22	20	21
Aras	74	214	22	22	20
Aras	64	226	21	20	22
Aras	120	256	24	20	18
Aras	21	120	22	20	22
Aras	62	162	22	20	24
Aras	64	184	22	20	22
Aras	26	127	22	22	21
Aras	71	196	22	22	27
Aras	21	115	22	22	22
Aras	21	252	22	22	21
Aras	72	122	22	22	21
Aras	20	122	22	22	21
Aras	66	252	22	22	21
Aras	77	124	22	22	21
Aras	22	241	22	22	22
Aras	62	150	22	22	22
Aras	70	274	22	22	21
Aras	77	215	22	22	27
Aras	22	222	22	22	27
Aras	75	225	22	22	22
Aras	72	219	22	22	22
Aras	77	122	22	22	21
MUSALMAN					
Aras	21	222	22	22	27
Aras	22	219	22	22	22
CHRISTIAN					
Aras	20	210	22	22	22
Aras	27	220	22	22	21
Aras	22	120	22	22	27
JAIN					
Aras	22	120	22	22	27
JEW					
Aras	27	122	22	22	22
Aras	122	222	22	22	22
ANIMIST					
Aras	20	22	22	22	22
Aras	122	22	22	22	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females

District and natural division "Malabar and Konkan"	Proportion of children , both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married fe males aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901					
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9		11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A

Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40 in certain religions also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females

Religions	Proportion of children, both sexes per 100						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40						Number of married females, aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages		
	Persons aged 15-40			Married females aged 15-40			1921		1911		1901				
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	Males	1 females	Males	1 females	Males	Females	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu	65	63	64	173	166	178	10	12	9	12	9	12	30	32	30
Musalman	69	68	71	179	179	189	9	9	8	8	8	8	32	33	31
Christian	73	78	72	189	180	181	10	11	9	11	9	10	31	28	32
Jain	45	18	33	115	52	100	3	5	4	3			47	59	100
Jew	63	59	56	156	155	145	15	13	17	15	18	15	33	30	31
Animist	46	60	71	112	143	177	11	7	8	6	7	5	44	37	31
All religions	67.2	65.7	66.6	177.9	170.2	179.1	10.1	11.9	9	11	9	11	30.2	32.1	30.6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Variation in population at certain age periods

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	Period	VARIATION PER CENT IN POPULATION (Increase + Decrease -)					
		All ages	0—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	Grand over
		3	4	5	6	7	8
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin State	1911—1920	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.6	- 2.5	11.6	+ 11.5
	1901—1910	+ 13.1	+ 12.8	+ 7.9	+ 14.4	- 10.7	+ 15.0
	1891—1900	+ 12.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.4	+ 11.5	+ 11.1	+ 3.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural division

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year	Number of births per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	18.1	18.7	17.5
1912	17.8	18.2	17.3
1913	16.1	16.6	16.7
1914	18.3	18.0	17.8
1915	18.0	18.8	17.5
1916	16.8	17.1	16.5
1917	16.8	17.0	16.6
1918	16.7	17.2	16.2
1919	18.8	18.7	14.7
1920	21.5	18.0	15.0
Total	189.1	173.1	164.8

Year	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population		
	Cochin State		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1911	13.8	13.9	13.0
1912	15.0	14.9	14.1
1913	17.8	18.7	16.9
1914	14.1	14.7	13.6
1915	11.4	11.2	10.7
1916	11.9	11.6	10.4
1917	11.2	11.0	10.7
1918	15.1	15.4	14.0
1919	21.9	21.6	21.3
1920	14.7	13.0	13.8
Total	143.2	133.8	137.4

Note.—Subsidiary Table IX has not been prepared as the required information is not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Cochin State			Cochin State		
Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille	Year	Actual number of deaths	Ratio per mille
1	2	3	1	2	3
Cholera			Fever		
1911	5	—	1911	807	1.1
1912	54	0.1	1912	1,125	1.3
1913	1,736	1.9	1913	1,254	1.4
1914	1,324	0.6	1914	1,318	1.3
1915	44	—	1915	416	0.3
1916	3	—	1916	1,309	1.3
1917	8	—	1917	1,544	1.7
1918	17	0.2	1918	2,066	2.9
1919	1,412	1.4	1919	5,064	5.8
1920	43	0.3	1920	3,434	3.7
Small pox			Other causes		
1911	297	0.2	1911	10,823	11.6
1912	150	0.1	1912	12,272	12.4
1913	160	0.2	1913	13,179	14.1
1914	16	—	1914	11,218	12.2
1915	25	—	1915	9,872	10.9
1916	45	0.1	1916	8,780	0.8
1917	18	—	1917	8,777	9.3
1918	2,124	2.2	1918	8,861	9.7
1919	1,914	1.1	1919	11,527	12.8
1920	27	0.4	1920	9,543	10.1

Note.—Figures by sex are not available.

CHAPTER VI

SEX

51 In the countries of Western Europe, the females are in excess of males, while in India the males preponderate females. The western critics of Indian Census therefore are of opinion that there are *a priori* reasons for believing that the enumeration of females in India may be imperfect. If the preponderance of females over males in Census returns is the test of the accuracy of Census figures, there can be no hesitation in saying that the Census of 1921 in the State has been quite accurate. According to the recent Census there are 1,027 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,007 in 1911, and the female population used to outnumber the male population ever since 1881 thereby giving collateral testimony to the accuracy of the recent Census returns. This preponderance of women in successive Censuses coupled with their high education is sufficient reason for their claims to civic recognition.

52. At the Censuses of 1891, 1901, and 1911 the females outnumbered the males in all Taluks except Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur, while according to the recent Census, same has happened to be the case in the Mukundapuram Taluk also. No reason can possibly be adduced for the deficiency of females in this Taluk, except upon the supposition that influenza differentiated against females, or scarcity against males, the decrease in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk may probably be due to, as observed in the previous Census reports, the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattancherry, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood. With the development of the Cochin Harbour and the consequent better facilities for trade and commerce, the males in this Taluk are likely to show a more marked increase in their number in future Censuses.

53 Females preponderate over males among Hindus only, while males outnumber females among all other religionists. In the Taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur the females among Christians preponderate over the males, and females outnumber males among Muhamadans in Talapilli and Chittur Taluks.

54 The age and sex statistics show a variety of features, so much so that no general inference can be safely drawn from the figures or explanation given for the different varieties. Up to the age of five there are more females than males but more boys than girls are seen during the age periods of 5-15. The table then turns in favour of females and we find more females in the age periods of 15-35. From 35-50 there are more males than females though after 65, females are considerably in excess of males. There are now five centenarians in the State of whom two are males and three females.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

General proportions of Districts by natural Divisions and Districts.

Districts and Natural Divisions	Number of Females to 1,000 Males									
	1911				1901				1891	
Males and Females	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population	Actual population	Natural population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cochin Dist.	1,827	1,818	1,007	977	1,004	908	987	972	982	not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions at each of the last 3 Censuses.

Age	All religions			Hindus			Muslims		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1	1,032	1,011	1,009	1,020	1,019	1,024	1,002	1,000	977
1-2	1,007	996	979	1,008	977	938	1,044	948	961
2-3	1,001	1,001	1,006	1,081	906	1,006	947	967	961
3-4	1,006	1,000	1,042	1,043	1,042	1,047	1,017	1,045	1,070
4-5	1,020	998	933	1,004	982	1,004	970	914	967
Total 0-5	1,031	1,011	1,004	1,011	1,001	1,013	990	991	975
6-10	971	970	974	970	954	979	942	907	968
10-15	931	942	963	977	952	961	924	900	916
15-20	1,012	1,012	1,017	1,020	1,007	1,038	1,006	990	1,025
20-25	1,105	1,106	1,107	1,103	1,104	1,103	1,064	1,070	1,101
25-30	1,056	1,053	1,113	1,074	1,106	1,104	1,014	1,053	1,170
Total 6-30	1,010	1,012	1,038	1,017	1,011	1,042	993	943	1,005
30-40	913	970	1,002	920	900	1,032	903	930	969
40-50	974	941	967	977	970	1,012	853	844	915
50-60	1,045	1,007	972	1,007	1,111	1,009	871	921	870
60 and over	1,120	1,151	1,258	1,317	1,306	1,334	1,053	900	1,003
Total 30 and over	991	970	1,011	1,011	1,031	1,029	902	870	913
Total all ages	1,004	1,007	1,017	1,019	1,025	1,040	965	901	967
Total 11 years and over	970	970	1,010	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (cont)

Age	Christians			Jains			Jews			Animists		
	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-1	1 048	1,000	997			500	750	1,000	864	1 016	892	438
1-2	998	1,004	944			1 000	1,222	818	545	1,441	1,521	
2-3	1 049	1 018	1,009			2 000	1 250	545	818	1 348	1 204	2,500
3-4	1,004	994	1 022			1 000	1 400	1,148	1 471	1,098	1,809	1,000
4-5	968	977	968				1 135	800	944	1,206	812	250
Total 0-5	1 011	1 000	991		2,500	750	1,169	845	962	1,193	1 066	594
5-10	965	992	966		1,393	500	1 193	1,048	1 206	978	847	882
10-15	921	921	981		357	1,400	1 032	1 101	1,271	891	955	611
15-20	971	949	966		800	1,000	1 000	1,154	759	1,140	968	1 333
20-25	1,113	1,089	1 124		545	2,667	1 239	1,837	1,140	1,598	1,444	1,471
25-30	1 022	1 066	1 088		643	300	1,075	1,556	1 389	1,072	1,118	1,250
Total 0-30	992	995	1 007		673	872	1 108	1,179	1 096	1,085	1 045	957
30-40	884	882	950		778	300	1 000	855	1,297	890	887	654
40-50	918	898	897		69	600	902	890	623	525	717	750
50-60	998	995	983			667	1,400	744	440	1,000	893	1,250
60 and over	1,067	1,178	1 132		1,000	1,000	925	1,111	1,031	849	748	600
Total 30 and over	994	989	962		486	474	1,028	885	835	774	821	723
Total all ages Actual population	974	978	993		563	741	1,073	1,058	988	977	964	859
Total all ages Natural population												

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

* Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions

Cochin State Natural Division "Malabar and Konkan"	All religions	Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Animists
Age							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-1	1,000	1,024	987	997	500	884	488
1-2	949	959	901	944	1 000	545	
2-3	1,006	1 008	981	1 009	2 000	818	2 000
3-4	1 042	1,047	1,070	1 022	1,900	1,471	1,000
4-5	99	1 008	967	968		944	250
Total 0-5	1 004	1,018	975	991	750	962	594
5-10	974	979	960	986	500	1,206	892
10-15	963	961	916	981	1,400	1 71	11
15-20	1 017	1,038	1 023	966	1,000	759	1 333
20-25	1 167	1 19	1 101	1 124	2,667	1,140	1 471
25-30	1,158	1 184	1 179	1,088	800	1 389	1,250
Total 0-30	1 580	1 043	1 095	1,097	872	1 096	957
30-40	1 002	1 088	909	950	300	1,297	684
40-50	967	1 011	815	897	60	628	750
50-60	992	1,009	870	988	667	448	1,250
60 and over	1 256	1,331	1,003	1 132	1,000	1 081	600
Total 30 and over	1 021	1,059	885	972	474	88	723
Total all ages Actual population	1 027	1,048	967	993	741	988	859

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected castes.

CASTE	Number of Females per 1,000 Males						
	All ages	0-5	5-12	12-18	15-20	20-25	40 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDU							
Amhalavani	980	1,000	998	1,083	1,118	890	1,000
Arava	853	1,043	741	606	77	890	845
Brahmin, Malayali	959	964	1,077	1,037	1,038	890	76
Do Tamil	917	1,234	1,254	1,004	703	787	743
Do Konkani	808	807	1,037	654	433	1,118	808
Do Others	488	440	429	380	790	474	493
Chakkian	850	873	667	607	734	1,118	1,443
Chakyan	807	813	793	653	603	1,863	743
Chetti	1,216	1,081	903	1,124	2,884	1,000	880
Devangan	1,311	3,000	1,036	1,000	2,579	1,150	1,038
Elattavan	7,008	1,003	978	1,048	1,021	1,108	908
Jhava	1,080	860	925	908	1,008	1,173	1,290
Kakkolan	1,367	1,131	903	2,371	1,787	1,653	977
Kannakka	1,043	1,300	781	791	1,418	1,181	983
Kannika	911	807	1,011	611	903	1,018	834
Kannyan	1,193	1,413	1,170	849	1,201	1,118	1,200
Kavadin	793	2,184	39	631	2,474	413	693
Kabatriya, Malayali	1,008	737	863	1,283	717	1,456	930
Do Paradw	790	1,940	910	1,800	556	682	670
Kedam Chetti	1,037	1,294	1,136	787	804	1,219	903
Konava	1,137	977	1,328	2,470	2,038	771	634
Kayar	1,081	978	908	1,381	778	1,130	1,977
Orta Y Sam	1,031	873	1,413	638	701	1,870	800
Panna	1,321	1,371	1,115	2,034	2,080	1,081	1,118
Pandara	1,053	946	807	1,141	1,038	1,147	1,186
Pandaratian	783	808	1,103	673	1,051	684	897
Pattaya	1,108	1,137	1,036	1,183	1,002	1,147	1,101
Malayan	1,614	1,102	1,132	804	951	1,073	607
Valan	1,270	913	1,243	944	1,204	1,214	1,320
Vannan	866	811	280	1,619	390	894	815
Velan	974	800	851	1,173	1,181	906	903
Velakattalavan	1,189	1,241	1,147	1,190	1,373	740	1,377
Velalan	863	708	878	453	817	683	710
Vettutadan	1,139	1,103	859	874	1,797	1,107	1,460
Vettavan	1,001	853	942	903	916	1,208	910
MUSALMAN							
Javaka	974	1,078	1,003	1,006	708	1,543	1,219
Kavattan	800	924	1,833	1,003	682	840	463
CHRISTIAN							
Anglo-Indian	963	1,183	1,011	814	954	947	294
European	830	—	—	1,000	1,000	800	442
Indian Christian	804	900	973	1,003	906	1,004	978
JAIN							
	711	710	—	1,333	1,000	800	67
JEW							
Black Jew	910	823	2,380	310	808	1,107	50
White Jew	1,040	—	175	110	—	27,000	6,000
ANIMIST							
Kadva	831	714	849	543	1,003	753	621
Malayan	810	50	41	2,070	1,113	1,070	2,200

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the period
1896—1900, 1901—1910, and 1911—1921

YEAR	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			NUMBER OF DEATHS			Difference between columns 2 and 3 excess of latter over former + —	Difference between columns 5 and 6 excess of latter or former + —	Difference between columns 7 and 8 excess of former or latter + —	Number of female births per 1000 male births	Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1896	3 813	3 538	7,351	3 207	2 613	5 820	— 275	— 591	+ 531	125	81
1897	6,016	4 917	10,933	5,182	1 203	9 385	+ 1 039	+ 979	+ 1 518	817	911
1898	2,843	2 713	5 556	1 703	4 019	8 842	— 100	— 711	+ 2,06	965	811
1899	2 731	2 627	5 358	2,811	2 137	4 948	— 101	— 674	+ 110	362	703
1900	3,042	3 039	6 081	3 159	2,620	5 789	— 2	— 522	+ 292	911	811
Total 1896—1900	18 445	16 864	35 309	19 152	15 632	34 784	+ 1 581	+ 3 520	+ 325	911	816
1901	2,693	2 574	5 267	3 671	2 775	6 446	— 119	— 896	+ 1 179	906	703
1902	2 816	2 911	5 787	4 191	3 161	7 351	+ 95	+ 1 025	+ 1 567	1 033	753
1903	1 410	3 492	6 932	4 206	1 521	7 807	+ 52	— 765	+ 875	1 015	811
1904	3,787	3 632	7 419	3 965	3 228	7 193	— 100	— 737	+ 226	351	814
1905			7 975			8 455			+ 480		
1906			8 345			8 020			+ 325		
1907			8 885			12 960			+ 4 075		
1908	3 998	3 881	7 879			12 005	— 117	— 4 127	+ 971		
1909	7 816	7 607	15 513			10 738	— 179	— 4 775	+ 374		
1910	8 210	7 574	15 784			10 946	— 636	— 4 842	+ 1 938	123	
Total 1901—1910			89,786			91 924			+ 2 128		
1911	8 556	9 016	16,602	6 350	5 526	11 876	— 510	— 821	+ 4 726	911	870
1912	8,391	7,910	16 331	7 286	6 519	13 799	— 151	— 773	+ 2 532	916	804
1913	7,581	7 240	14 821	8 575	7 791	16 369	— 311	— 721	+ 1 518	911	909
1914	8,647	8 192	16 839	6 716	6 238	12 984	— 45	— 505	+ 1 805	917	121
1915	8,150	8 079	16 529	5 560	1 926	10 486	— 971	— 611	+ 6 013	906	6
1916	7 808	7 608	15,416	5 264	1 782	10 037	— 200	— 471	+ 5 779	974	910
1917	7 769	7 632	15 401	5 388	4 907	10 297	— 137	— 179	+ 5 104	982	911
1918	7 818	7 480	15 328	7 388	1 462	13 850	— 968	— 926	+ 1 478	913	75
1919	6 906	6 776	13 732	10 299	9 812	20 112	— 180	— 486	+ 6 250	971	911
1920	7 289	6 927	14 216	7 134	6 844	13 478	— 362	— 790	+ 718	910	811
Total 1911—1920	79,295	75,920	155 215	69,980	63 808	133 288	+ 3,375	+ 6,672	+ 21 927	917	911

NOTE.—Figures for the years prior to 1896 are not available since the registration of births and deaths was introduced only in 1895. Figures for the columns left blank are also not available.

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL CONDITION

55 In writing this Chapter I have prominently kept in view the Census Commissioner's instruction that "on the present occasion the discussion should be primarily based on the statistics and should be confined to such aspects of the general subject as arise out of the figures or are connected with them as influences explanatory of the variations." All that can possibly be said on the subject of marriage has been said in the previous Census reports, and there has been no modification during the last ten years in the attitude of the different communities towards marriage, divorce, etc. The most noteworthy feature to be mentioned here is the passing of a social legislation legalising the marriage among Nayers in the State. Till the passing of this Act the Nayar Sambandham was not recognised in Law Courts though socially they were considered to be valid. The leading Nayars desired to remove this anomaly and represented their case to the Government. The Cochin Nayar Regulation XIII of 1923 legalising marriage and its dissolution was accordingly enacted during the decade. The Christian Civil Marriage Regulation was also passed into law during the decade.

56 Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion while Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics for selected castes and tribes.

57 Of the male population in the State 57·8 per cent. and of females 45·3 per cent. are unmarried. There are 78,374 widows and 19,867 widowers that is, for every widower there are 4 widows in the State. With reference to age the males return 41 per 100 as single at the ages below 17 the proportions for females being 39 per 100. In the reproductive age period of 15—40 unmarried males form 16·5 per cent. of the total number of males, while unmarried females form only 6·6 per cent. but at the ages of 40 and over the unmarried males form 4 per cent. and females 3 per cent. of their respective total strength. There are only 18 widow girls for every ten thousand girls at the age period of 10—15 and one boy widower for the same number. A widower especially a young widower during one Census, will be a married man and not a widower at the next Census. Similarly in the case of young widows where widow marriage is not prohibited, a widow of one Census may not be a widow at the next Census. These figures also include persons divorced, majority of whom will sooner or later get married. The figures therefore lose much of their importance. All that can be said is that on the night of 18th March 1921 there were 8,374 widows and 19,867 widowers. Comparison with other Provinces and States is not possible as latest figures on the subject for the decade have not been received. It may however be safely inferred, from knowledge of conditions prevailing in the State that universality of marriage juvenile marriage and enforced widowhood are not certainly more perceptible in Cochin than elsewhere.

58. Of the total number of Hindus in the State, of and about the age of ten, it is seen that out of 43,113 males 13,109 or 30·4 per cent. are unmarried, and of 42,214 females of the same age period 42,137 or 99·8 per cent. unmarried. Among Christians of the same age 97·09 per cent. of males and 97·91 per cent. of females are unmarried, while among

Muhamadans 99·94 per cent of males and 99·81 per cent of females are unmarried, The widows among the Hindus come to 8·9 per cent of the total number of Hindus, while among Christians and Muhamadans to 6·1 per cent and 6 per cent respectively. The large number of widows among Hindus is due to prohibition of widow marriage among Brahmans, but the reason for a large number of Christian widows especially girl widows is not understood. There are no widowers or widows in the age group 4—5.

59 Higher education among women was unheard of even some 30 years ago, but the old order of things has completely changed and women along with men have now begun to prosecute their studies for higher education. This has also awakened in the women of the State a consciousness of their ability to earn a livelihood independent of their husbands, and the facilities given by the State towards the achievement of their laudable object to become educated, has lessened the marriage rate and probably early widowhood also. During the last decade the number of female teachers has increased by 108 per cent, while the number of girls undergoing education has increased by nearly 14,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Data taken by Civil condition 11,000 (each sex, religion and main age period at each of the 10 years 1901-1911).

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
			4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	
ALL RELIGIONS	Male	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
HINDU	Male	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSLIMAN	Male	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHRISTIAN	Male	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females	0-4	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
		10-15	977	977	977	—	—	—	—	—	—
		15-20	933	933	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
		20-25	889	889	889	—	—	—	—	—	—
		25-30	845	845	845	—	—	—	—	—	—
		30-35	801	801	801	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (cont.)

Distribution by civil condition of 1 000 of each sex religion and main age period
at each of the last three censuses

RELIGION	SEX	AGE	UNMARRIED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
			1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CHRISTIAN	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	996	998		1	2		1	1
		10-15	953	921	931	37	78	65		9	9
		15-20	483	368	391	509	628	597	8	85	90
		20-40	55	12	46	851	873	854	91	176	469
		40-60	20	15	12	559	529	497	421	205	856
		60 and over	12	10	3	187	185	111	801		200
		Not stated			200			630			
		ALL AGES	482	459	467	396	419	405	122	122	128
	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	1,000					200		
		10-15	800	929		286	71				
		15-20	714	1,000		696	781	509	43	73	
		20-40	261	146	500	625	875		375	125	
		40-60			1,000	1,000	500			500	
		60 and over									
		ALL AGES	500	345	750	414	586	250	86	69	
JAIN	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000							
		5-10	1,000	1,000							
		10-15	1,000	400							
		15-20				1,000	1,000	1,000		115	
		20-40	71			929	885		600	1,000	
		40-60				400			1,000	1,000	
		60 and over									
		ALL AGES	395	225		512	673	1,000	95	102	
	Males	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		10-15	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		15-20	966	912	1,000	34	68				
		20-40	406	377	305	565	586	573	31	37	13
		40-60	29	60		831	810	800	140	129	146
		60 and over		28	25	688	631	525	312	278	150
		ALL AGES	555	566	573	357	380	381	58	54	46
JEW	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		10-15	935	969	936	67	111	4			
		15-20	500	583	722	500	400	517		17	31
		20-40	128	150	79	823	767	820	49	83	101
		40-60	14	10	10	531	670	529	452	220	261
		60 and over	30	25		182	50	135	755	820	675
		ALL AGES	463	492	418	412	422	412	119	136	170
	Male	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		10-15	1,000	992	992						
		15-20	1,000	915	873			115			
		20-40	183	181	150	705	700	700	105	2	40
		40-60		11	25	978	970	970	62		110
		60 and over				700	707	702	309	20	200
		ALL AGES	485	520	535	419	451	427	66	29	35
ANIMIST	Females	0-5	1,000	1,000	1,000						
		5-10	1,000	1,000	997						
		10-15	993	918	992						
		15-20	350	305	447	600	600	577	50	10	5
		20-40	71		73	575	571	521	56		100
		40-60	36	11	19	615	615	615	321	20	200
		60 and over		19		167	167	167	553	237	522
		ALL AGES	335	415	457	553	472	422	112	110	111

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

I. Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

MALES

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19			20 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions	372	331	41	1,000			1,000			937			418	402	30		336	145
Hindu	376	336	41	1,000			1,000			967			436	408			351	151
Muslims	295	377		1,000			1,000			977			457	410			354	154
Christians	336	333		1,000			1,000			966			450	400			354	154
Jews	508	414		1,000			1,000			900			429	429			333	172
Arabs	333	337		1,000			1,000			1,000			445	450			333	172
Assam	333	415		1,000			1,000			1,000			445	454			333	172

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—(cont.)

II. Distribution of civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

FEMALES

Religion and Natural Division	ALL AGES			0-4			5-9			10-14			15-19			20 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cochin State																		
All Religions	412	336	134	1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173
Hindu	412	336	134	1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173
Muslims	333	334		1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173
Christians	333	334		1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173
Jews	412	334		1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173
Arabs	412	334		1,000			979			943			460	413	13		373	173

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Religion and age	Males			Female		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions						
0—10	2 772			2 667		
10—15	1,310	4		1 163	68	2
15—40	1 651	2 186	120	653	3,017	53
40 and over	48	1 615	291	30	812	1 125
Hindu						
0—10	2,713			2 575	3	
10—15	1 283	3		1,101	76	2
15—40	1,711	2 151	135	683	2 951	520
40 and over	51	1,647	303	30	810	1 219
Musalman						
0—10	2 808	1		2 808	2	
10—15	1,384	4		1 218	67	1
15—40	1,729	2 135	92	793	3 185	452
40 and over	29	1,632	191	23	683	951
Christians						
0—10	2 905			2,862	1	
10—15	1 358	5		1,295	50	
15—40	1 496	2 287	93	623	3 072	51
40 and over	42	1 628	286	32	850	1 2
Jain						
0—10	2,414			2 003		
10—15	689		172	1 628		
15—40	1,897	2,101	17	233	4,651	
40 and over		1 035	517		165	9 9
Jew						
0—10	2 419			2 621		
10—15	1 005			1 207	56	
15—40	2 062	1 567	85	828	3,2 9	172
40 and over	68	2,300	191	31	776	1 017
Animist						
0—10	2 175			2 000		
10—15	910			538	59	
15—40	1,161	2 021	101	706	4 2 3	23
40 and over		1 868	253	69	1,118	623

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and Natural Divisions

Natural Division and Religion	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1 000 MALES											
	ALL AGES			0—10			10—15			15—40		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Provinces												
Cochin State												
All Religions	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Hindu	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Musalman	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Christian	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Jain	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Jew	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000
Animist	22	10	91	15	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000	211	9 9	1 000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Distribution by civil condition of 100 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste and Locality	DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION																	
	All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COCHIN STATE.																		
Malabar																		
Ambarikari	600	342	40	1 000			1 000			981	10		440	815	42	108	780	153
Arayer	611	237	40	1 000			1 000			581	18		812	627	81	10	812	105
Brachman	575	40	25	1 000			1 000			688	22		824	670	27	00	828	78
do Malabar	425	178	30	1 000			1 000			945	44		1 201	778	30	81	845	81
do Kottai	535	270	87	1 000			1 000			970	10		812	477	30	87	744	212
do Others	570	405	45	1 000			1 000			971	16		820	735	17	178	731	71
Chikkan	681	255	62	1 000			1 000			500	59	16	240	845	51	101	620	307
Chelvan	608	270	27	1 000			1 000			970	35		19	778	27	47	825	114
Chetti	510	416	40	1 000			995			611	65		240	740	80		816	148
Devangas	4 1 35	15		1 000			1 000			617	2 1 1		278	600	2 27	119	824	287
Elattuvann	652	405	43	1 000			1 000			977	21		217	741	42	12	815	180
Evans	58	76	5	1 000			1 000			970	30		811	736	23	19	825	140
Kakkotri	512	411	47	1 000			1 000			978	41		815	717	40	17	825	181
Kannan	5 8 25	85	1 000				1 000			970	40		247	715	41	30	801	119
Karikka	602	351	41	1 000			922			900	51		210	670	81	31	821	144
Kas	84	401	81	1 000			1 000			900	100		271	677	22	47	780	172
Kannadai	6 8 1	97	1 000				1 000			971	127		1 000				203	627
Kakkotri, Malabar	600	351	5 1 0				1 000			977	78		427	247	80	68	797	125
do Paradesi	465	468	70	1 000			1 000			977	71		241	614	81	85	707	140
Koduru Chetti	4 4 0	501	40	1 000			1 000			977	70		8 115	808	81	27	818	115
Kurmas	417	501	26	1 000			1 000				11		0 1 1	740	60	11	811	148
Nyar	680	21	5 1				1 000			971	0		441	611	34	47	779	171
Ottamulak	435	504	5 0				1 000			97	11		02	600	80	30	818	140
Pannas	621	471	73	1 000			1 000			975	71		237	651	107	48	809	187
Pandara	561	412	34	1 000			977			971	20		110	600	1	45	801	65
Pand Hottan	801	4 0	41	1 000			1 000			975	207		301	615	37	17	877	131
Pattara	840	405	63	1 000			1 000			97	8		177	701	42	17	808	177
Pulayan	517	407	45	1 000			1 000			975	26		171	777	6	10	807	133
Valas	847	475	87	1 000			1 000			963	57		215	718	47	10	811	80
Vannas	821	401	205	1 000			1 000			41	57		80	315	621	15	615	310
Valas	8 2 0	47	1 000				1 000			975	64		0 12	725	78	21	821	184
Vakkattavann	877	277	42 1 000				1 000			975	27		241	631	30	41	774	156
Vellal	472	77	21 1				1 000			97	8 2		8 87	57	11	804	78	
Vakkattavann	577	77	40 1 000				1 000			942	1		275	677	31	60	806	184
Vattuvann	871	2 5	41 1 000				1 000			951	67		215	715	45	13	817	140
Malabar																		
Jomkari	6 57	27	27 1 000				1 000			975	17		21	71	21	17	877	184
Kavattan	571	400	2 1 000				1 000			97	31		275	717	41	14	818	131
Chikkan																		
A. J. J.	6 27	27	12 1 000				1 000			97			160	21	1	27	809	81
J. J. J.	475	77	3 1 000				1 000			97			1 207	67	22	27	821	140
J. J. J.	5 0	411	4 1 000				1 000			97	200	107	27	67	1		677	212
J. J. J.	97	67	1 000				1 000			97	2		175	67	21	27	777	177
J. J. J.	975	67	1 000				1 000			97	2		175	67	21	27	777	177
Malabar																		
Kallos	771	21	1 000				1 000			97			277		104	21	81	
Malayon	77	1	62 1 000				1 000			97					11	60	80	

Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex at certain ages for selected cases at

Caste and Locality		DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE IN CIVIL CONDITION																	
		All ages			0-5			5-12			12-20			20-40			40 and over		
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Unmarried	Married	Widowed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
COCHIN STATE																			
Hindu																			
Ambalassery	473	357	210	1000			993	7		621	351	28		68	709	203	22	300	621
Aryan	443	495	122	1000			1000			630	359	11		28	876	196	20	590	993
Brahmin, Malayali	372	428	200	1000			880	120		589	588	21		13	711	156		935	606
do Tamil	497	421	189	1000			981	19		399	643	19			811	159		570	430
do Konlani	965	129	212	1000			991	9		374	610	16		11	831	155		256	742
do Others	278	525	197	1000			957	43		290	700	20		43	831	126		423	571
Chakkan	357	500	147	1000			1000			529	451	20		66	724	210	48	612	310
Chalivan	536	411	53	1000			1000			986	14			279	690	31	77	753	190
Chetti	420	385	195	1000			953	47		389	586	25		19	665	307	13	349	638
Devangan	472	448	80	1000			1000			478	522			311	629	157	45	750	205
Ezhuttassan	431	406	163	1000			998	2		610	368	22		67	777	159	12	426	562
Iluvu	451	383	163	1000			998	2		761	226	10		68	824	108	13	377	610
Kakkolan	449	425	126	1000			997	3		649	344	7		121	731	144	4	547	449
Kammalan	469	357	145	1000			995	5		718	270	12		79	797	121	16	498	576
Kanakkal	471	382	147	1000			996	4		722	263	15		79	793	135	21	426	550
Kaniyan	459	329	212	1000			985	15		609	343	37		23	562	203	16	397	598
Kavundan	729	211	66	1000			1000			915	55			9	929	62	26	561	413
Keshatriya, Malayali	366	474	160	1000			1000			519	472	9		159	693	148	16	496	498
do Paradesi	103	449	148	1000			1000			458	542			20	980		22	400	576
Kudumi Chetti	323	451	226	1000			965	31	1	366	597	47		17	763	220	9	416	575
Kusavin	445	451	101	1000			980	15		598	400	2		45	841	114	19	567	414
Nayar	417	367	216	1000			996	4		725	257	18		75	748	177	11	320	609
Ottamikan	316	448	206	1000			992	8		657	326	17		115	692	163	12	465	523
Panan	972	419	179	1000			990	10		443	516	41		56	760	161	18	378	601
Pandarin	420	369	211	1000			993	7		690	289	15		35	595	268	1	572	415
Panditattan	473	425	102	1000			1000			471	500	20		170	70	12	21	628	301
Paravan	449	421	130	1000			997	3		663	326	11		68	811	121	12	526	462
Pulavan	492	365	149	1000			999	1		669	316	16		55	797	148	8	495	557
Valan	390	430	180	1000			997	3		677	322	21		73	790	137	21	470	549
Vannan	535	313	152	1000			1000			891	106			149	518	333	100	603	477
Velan	457	418	125	1000			992	9		548	291	14		77	773	151	10	557	597
Velakkattalavan	500	301	199	1000			991	9		662	321	17		112	631	257	2	408	561
Vellan	339	438	203	1000			978	22		668	307	25		31	603	313	4	651	315
Veluttedan	423	365	22	1000			995	4		622	302	26		125	608	217	14	411	575
Vettuvan	457	451	92	1000			995	5		715	272	15		73	806	41	20	541	400
Musliman																			
Jenakan	503	306	141	1000			998	2		850	151	19		58	810	132	15	422	550
Ravutian	542	407	51	1000			992	8		514	185			36	905	57	47	600	200
Christian																			
Anglo Indian	507	416	77	1000			1000			579	307	60		141	800	31	10	500	500
European	174	739	87							111	800			80	800		80	800	167
Indian Christian	481	396	120	1000			999	7		719	270	5		71	822	94	10	400	214
Joni	330	512	93	1000			1000			364	600			71	920		30	500	600

CHAPTER VIII

LITERACY

60. The system of dividing the population into literate and illiterate introduced in 1901 was continued at the present Census and it was laid down in the instructions for the Census staff that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students also the above rule was observed. No record was made of the vernacular language or script in which each person was literate.

61. Statistics of education by religion and age are given in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX. Subsidiary Tables I to VII appended to the Chapter will illustrate the main features.

62. According to the Census returns the number of persons able to read

and write is 181 410 of whom 182,000 are males and 19,320 females, as against 130,093 111 146 and 27 037 respectively in 1911. In other words in every 1 000 of the total population 185 are literate, as against 161 in 1911. In every 1 000 males 274 are literate and in an equal number of females 99 are literate as against 213 and 61 respectively in 1911. The figures showing the extent of literacy for other States and

Extent of literacy		
Number of literates in 1901 in 1911	Males	Females
Canton	274	99
Travancore	331	145
Malabar	200	49
South Canara	162	24
Tamil	2	21
Madras City	52	174
Madras Presidency	1-2	21
Tamil	810	40
Madras	112	22
Hyderabad	27	8

Provinces are given in the margin.

63. The tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods, namely 0—10, 10—15, 15—20, and 20 and over. The disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females is not so very striking as in 1911. For every 100 literate males, there are in the State 37 literate females, as against 2, according to the previous Census, then by showing a rapid increase in female education.

64. In point of literacy the Jains stand at the head of all religionists, the literates among them numbering nearly 36 per hundred 33 being males and the rest females. These are closely followed by Jews among whom there are 23 literate persons per hundred 19 being males and the rest females. Excepting the Annamites the Muhammedans come last in point of literacy as there are only 9 persons out of every hundred who are literate eight being males and the rest females. Among Hindus the literates number 16 per hundred 12 being males and the rest females. While among Christians there are 66 literates for every hundred persons 19 being males and the rest females. The low percentage of literacy among the Hindus is on account of the backward condition of those sections of the Hindus who are on the lowest rungs of the ladder in the social scale such as, Pulayans, Parayans, Iluvans, Kammalans, etc.

65 There are now in the State 18,006 persons who can read and write English. Of these 14,730 are males and 3,276 females. There were only 10,512 persons who were literate in English at the Census of 1911. The literates in English therefore come to 30.5 in a thousand males and 6.6 in an equal number of females as against 20 and 3.1 respectively in 1911. As in the previous decades, the progress is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayalee-Kshatriyas, Nayars and Indian Christians. The Nambudiris also have advanced considerably in this respect. There were only 7 in a thousand who were literate in English in 1911, there are now 25 in one thousand. It is curious to note that among Velakattalavans (Barber caste) there are six females literate in English while there are only four among males.

66 In olden days primary education was conducted in *Pial* Schools by Eluttassans, the hereditary village school masters. Every village contained many such schools according to the size and importance of the village. The education was then given free, each pupil having to contribute only three pies to half an anna and half a measure of rice every fortnight. Primary or elementary education was brought under Government only in 1890, and these village schools then gradually began to disappear. The Education Code of Cochin came into force on the 15th June 1911. It has therefore now been working for 10 years. Boys' Schools have since increased by 64 per cent and Girls' Schools by 43 per cent. Two Colleges are now imparting higher education as against one in 1911. Upper Secondary Schools have doubled in number and Lower Secondary Schools have increased by 79.4 per cent, while Primary Schools have increased by 65.6 per cent. As against one school for every village, there are now practically two. 12.9 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females are now at school as against 7.1 and 3.1 respectively in 1911. 16,688 pupils of the backward classes are now receiving instruction as against 3,256 in 1911. Girls numbering 24,131 are undergoing instruction in various schools as against 10,365 at the beginning of the decade. There are now 7 Girls' High Schools in the State. The more useful and important system of education given in these institutions has more than compensated for the disappearance of the old *Pial* Schools.

67 Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of the institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. One-sixth of the gross revenue of the State is now spent on education. From Rs 2,79,000 at the beginning of the decade the expenditure on education has now gone up to Rs 9.5 lakhs. The results of the University Examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII. Statistics of students who go outside the State for their degrees in Arts, Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., are not available.

68 The Draft Regulation for the compulsory registration of books now under the consideration of Government, has not yet come into law and it is not accordingly possible to ascertain the extent of literary activity in Cochin. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. There are no Vernacular or English daily newspapers in the State, there are, however, seven Malayalam weeklies and one English weekly and Latin monthly.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion

RELIGION	Number per mille who are literate												Number per mille who are illiterate			Number per mille who are literate in English		
	All ages			0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							12
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Religions	183	274	99	35	22	251	120	229	174	307	113	815	730	901	12	30	7	
Hindus	163	268	79	35	20	227	118	231	132	267	78	823	745	921	19	23	5	
Muslimans	23	153	14	10	4	00	80	170	23	261	19	913	817	982	3	2	—	
Christians	222	220	173	45	23	247	262	473	223	720	208	723	600	617	22	25	11	
European including																		
Armenians	202	207	013	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	239	200	81	83	87	245	200	238	
Anglo-Indians	223	273	250	204	201	—	—	232	217	444	448	712	702	650	128	127	120	
Indian Christians	223	261	173	42	23	243	260	477	312	813	200	723	612	629	21	21	10	
Jains	154	170	70	280	—	200	123	714	—	115	100	444	431	330	46	25	23	
Jews	272	290	170	21	20	223	102	287	227	545	225	723	630	621	27	23	21	
Animists	8	70	0	—	—	—	—	07	—	9	10	922	900	901	—	—	—	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Literacy by age, sex and locality

District and Maternal Division		NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
		All ages			0-10		10-15		15-20		20 and over		
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Malabar and Kannan		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State		113	274	99	35	22	251	120	229	174	307	113	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Literacy by religion, sex and locality

District and Maternal Division	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE											
	Hind		Muslimans		Christian		Jain		Jew		Animist	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cochin State	223	77	15	15	0	173	20	70	240	170	10	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

English Literate, by age, sex and locality

District and Natural Division	LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10 000															
	1921										1911		1901		1891	
	0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		All ages		All ages		All ages		All ages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
Cochin State	11	8	203	121	727	201	389	57	9	66	190	31	108	13	26	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Progress of Literacy since 1881

District and Natural Divisions	NUMBER OF LITERATE										
	All ages 10 and over										
	Male					Female					
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1											
Cochin State	365	329	302	370		127	79	59	62		

District and Natural Divisions	PER MILE												
	15—20						20 and over						
	Male			Female			Male			Female			
	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	1921	1911	1901	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1													
Cochin State	359	303	282	174	101	17	397	367	313	113	73	53	

NOTE—Out of a population of 600 278, there were 10,752 persons returned literate in 1881. Figures by sex and age are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Education by state

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department

Class of Institution	1921		1911		1901		1891 †		
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of		
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Second Grade Colleges.	2	438	1	182	1	57	Second Grade College	1	455
High Schools	28	2,574	13	1,246	8	804	High School	1	373
Lower Secondary Schools	61	6,781	21	2,646	19	1,636	Anglo Vernacular		
Primary Schools	1,026	79,381	966	46,550	876	29,189	schools	26	2,062
Special Schools, such as Technical and Industrial Schools	21	1,041	11	698	386	7,904	Vernacular Schools	76	4,683
							Palace Schools	2	25
							Hebrew School	1	37
Total	1,138	90,215	1,015	51,322	1,289	39,600		107	7,635

* Includes schools where the Koran, music, etc., are taught

† Classification of schools was different in 1891

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Main results of University examinations

Examination	1921		1911		1901		1891	
	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed	Candidates	Passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Entrance Examination	532	234	878	102	133	41	27	16
F A or Intermediate Examination	156	80	55	27	17	11	18	7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX

Number and circulation of newspapers, etc

Language	Class of newspaper (daily, weekly, etc)	1921		1911		1901		1891	
		No	Circulation	No	Circulation	No	Circulation	No	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malayalam	Weekly	7	5,850	3	2,675				
English	Do	1	400						
Anglo Vernacular	Do	1	500						
Malayalam	Bi monthly			1	230				
Do	Monthly	10	4,875	7	5,200				
Do and Sanskrit	Do			1	600				
Do Latin and English	Do	1	200						
English and Latin	Do	1	1,000						
Latin	Do	1	1,000						
Malayalam	Once in two months			1	320				
English	Quarterly	1	650						
	Total	23	14,475	13	9,075				

CHAPTER IX

LANGUAGE

60 Languages spoken in the State are recorded in Imperial Table V while the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in proportional and condensed forms. 20 languages spoken in Cochin have been recorded at the present Census. The number of speakers of each language counts from '000' per cent to 90'2 per cent. of the total population. These are arranged under three main groups, viz. A—Vernaculars of India, B—Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and C—European languages. Vernaculars of India are sub-divided into Vernacular of the State and Vernaculars foreign to the State. The Provincial Table Appendix IV shows the languages spoken by the population in different Taluks.

70 Malayalam is the language of the country and the official language of the State though the major portion of the official correspondence is now carried on in English. It is spoken by 882,623 persons, or over 96 per cent. of the people. The Malayalam spoken by Pulayas and Parayas differ considerably from that spoken by other Malayalam speaking people but the difference is not so great as to make it a separate dialect. Malayalam is the mother tongue of 89'8 per cent. of the people in Cochin Kanayannur Taluk, 92'1 per cent. in Cranganur 96'5 per cent. in Mukundapuram and Trichur 94 per cent. in Talapilli and 8'8 per cent. in Chittur. As Malayalam is the medium for imparting elementary education in the State many people who have returned vernaculars foreign to the State as their household language are literate in Malayalam and not in the language which they have returned as their mother tongue. This is particularly noticeable among those who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue.

71 Tamil is the mother tongue of 57,14 persons or 5'9 per cent. of the population and is the most widely prevalent language in the State next to Malayalam. The majority of those who have returned Tamil as their mother tongue live in the Chittur Taluk. The Tamil speaking people in the remaining Taluks together comes to only 3 per cent. As in the case of Malayalam Tamil spoken by goldsmiths and chetties differ perceptibly from the Tamil spoken by Brahmins. The former is only an inconspicuous mixture of Malayalam words with Tamil verbal inflections.

CHAPTER X.

INFIRMITIES.

75 Imperial Tables XII and XII A give statistics of those afflicted with infirmities of various sorts, and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of the Chapter exhibit the main features in condensed forms. ^{Accuracy of the returns} On previous occasions statistics relating to insanity deaf mutism, blindness and leprosy were recorded but at the previous Census it was laid down that only those persons who were deaf and dumb from birth were to be shown as deaf mutes. At the recent Census, under instructions from the Census Commissioner this limitation was done away with

Statistics relating to infirmities cannot be free from mistakes partly due to difficulties in accurate diagnosis and partly due to wilful concealment. An ordinary Enumerator can understand insanity in the violent form of mental derangement, or insanity properly so-called but idiocy is very often left out from this class of infirmity. The danger of wilful concealment is greatest in the case of leprosy especially when the leper is a member of a respectable family. In the case of children suffering from any of these afflictions the parents may not be willing to recognise or reveal the disease. Enumerators also rather feel delicate to minutely question the parents regarding cases of infirmities in the family. The task of collecting reliable statistics is thus beset with innumerable difficulties. The machinery employed for the collection of these statistics is also imperfectly adapted to furnish the required data. The following instructions were issued to Census Supervisors and Enumerators in filling up column "infirmity"

"After the inmates of a family have all been enumerated, the Enumerator should read out the heading of column 16 to the principal man and ask him if there are any persons in his family suffering from any of the infirmities specified therein. If his answer is in the affirmative the necessary entries should be made against the persons afflicted. If any person be totally blind in both eyes, or both deaf and dumb, or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy enter in this column blind deaf mute insane or leper as the case may be. Do not enter those who are blind in only one eye or not both deaf as well as dumb, or have only white leprosy"

76. There is a Lepet Asylum in the island called Venduruthy in the Cochin back water of the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk and a Lunatic Asylum in the Trichur Taluk. The locality for the Lepet Asylum in the Cochin Kanayannur Taluk was found unfit for the purpose and its removal to Trichur is pending the completion of construction of an up-to-date Asylum in an isolated locality in the Trichur Taluk near "Anapara". A Regulation for the compulsory removal of pauper lepers to the Asylum has been passed, but compulsory removal to and detention in the Lepet Asylum are not yet enforced. There were 27 lepers at the beginning and 94 lepers at the end of the decade in the Lepet Asylum. The number of lunatics at the beginning and end of the decade in the Lunatic Asylum were 1 and 13 respectively.

Among the inmates one Hindu female one Christian female and one Christian male are blind and two Hindu males and one Christian female are

deaf-mutes. Among the deaf-mutes one Hindu male and two Christian females are blind. One Hindu male who is a deaf-mute is also a leper.

77 The numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those returned at the previous four Censuses.

Numbers and proportion of afflicted

Year	Insane	Deaf mute	Blind	Lepers
1881	103	235	284	148
1891	213	297	869	250
1901	197	519	886	334
1911	290	991	1 185	461
1921	381	504	1 250	465

The numbers afflicted in every 100,000 of the population at each of these Censuses are given in Subsidiary Table I. The most important noticeable feature is the ever-increasing number in each succeeding Census of those who are returned as blind. From 281 in 1881 it has at the last Census reached the figure of 1,250 and of this

number 637 are females and 613 males. Both males and females engage themselves in out-door work in ever-increasing numbers, and thereby expose themselves to heat and glare and dust, this and various other causes must have contributed to the increase in those returned as blind. Exposure to smoke by cooking in ill-ventilated kitchens accounts for increased blindness among females. The increase among insanes must, to an appreciable extent, be due to excessive use of alcohol and the stress and strain of life. The increase under deaf-mutism calls for no special remarks as at the previous Census only those who were deaf-mutes from birth were recorded as such, but as this distinction was now done away with, the increase is only natural. Lepers also are on the increase but the increase is so small that it calls for no remarks.

78 Numerically more insane people are found in Cochin-Kanayannur

Infirmitie by Taluks

Taluk but Trichur has got more deaf-mutes closely followed by Cochin-Kanayannur. The blind are more numerous in Trichur and Talapilli than in any other Taluk. Out of 466 lepers in the State 255 are in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, of whom 94 are the inmates of the Leper Asylum. This is, of course, a very high figure when compared with the number in each of the other Taluks. Putrified and deleterious food leads to leprosy and a good deal of putrified fish is consumed by the lower classes of people in this Taluk and hence the increase of this infirmity in this locality.

79 Out of 2,586 persons afflicted, 1,431 are males and 1,155 are females.

Infirmitie by Age and Sex

Number of females to 100 males afflicted

Insane	79
Deaf-mute	85
Blind	104
Leper	87
Total	81

In all except blindness, the males preponderate the females but in blindness the females are slightly in excess of males there being 637 females to 613 males. The figures in the margin show the number of females to one hundred males afflicted. More insane persons are found in the quinquennial age periods of 20—40 after which their number is found steadily on the decrease as ages advance. More deaf-

mutes are however found between the age periods of 10—20, and more blind are seen among the age periods of 15—55. In the age periods of 70 and over the afflicted females considerably outnumber afflicted males.

80 Table XII-A shows infirmity by selected castes and tribes. As the

Infirmitie by Castes etc

total of the afflicted is not very great it is not necessary to deal with each and every caste. Out of the 381 persons afflicted with insanity, 110 are Indian Christians, 75 Iluvass and 45 Nayers. Among deaf-mutes also Indian Christians outnumber the other castes. There are 155 deaf-mutes among them. Iluvass come next with 99 and Nayers with 52. Among the blind 282 are Iluvass, 269 Indian Christians and 231 Nayers. 157 Indian

Christians, 118 Ilavas and 45 Nayers are lepers. It has to be pointed out that Indian Christians form the majority of the population and that next to them come Ilava. So these infirmities are usually in proportion to the total population of the community. Among Pulayans there are 48 lepers and 83 blind. The Telo presents a variety of features and it is not possible to offer any reasonable explanations for this.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number affected per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses.

District and Natural Division Malabar and Kannur	Insane										Deaf-Mute									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cochin State	44	34	27	22	21	34	38	23	27	13	27	29	77	68	41	47	33	68	43	37
Cochin Kanayana	52	40		36	36	41	29		36	17	48	59		38	48	46	41		34	29
Cranganore	28	6		43	9	32	18		48		28	19		21	9	12	6		27	
M. Kozhikode	27	23		30	11	23	30		27	2	69	40		96	23	43	31		41	23
Trichur	43	44		39	15	38	25		31	17	77	41		70	23	62	23		48	30
Talappil	34	30		27	27	26	31		13	23	43	45		65	33	41	35		63	67
Chittur	29	43		21	18	33	20		27	8	63	18		67	30	27	23		43	62

District and Natural Division Malabar and Kannur	Blind										Lepers									
	Males					Females					Males					Females				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cochin State	127	123	113	122	29	129	123	127	123	43	78	73	27	68	27	25	23	23	31	23
Cochin Kanayana	122	124		28	15	75	1		65	78	129	123		107	31	42	41		27	23
Cranganore	127	71		11	19	31	31		11	4	65	59		12	9		31		21	10
M. Kozhikode	115	1		12	37	123	117		107	23	33	53		74		21	27		47	23
Trichur	121	123		121	27	169	11		119	43	34	1		1	22	14	19		27	23
Talappil	123	127		127	124	173	127		120	74	68	60		4	70	29	24		23	24
Chittur	29	29		114	2	129	102		114	27	13	7		27	9	14	15		20	8

Numbers given for 1921 are preliminary.

Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex

INSANE								
AGE	Male					Female		
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5	47					119	73	
5—10	47	64	182	256	1,094	60	78	426
10—15	255	192	278	256		119	78	219
15—20	845	513	909	842		655	365	532
20—25	939	1,090	1 182	598	3,504	833	1 022	852
25—30	1,035	1 588	1 182	1,453		1 131	511	1 276
30—35	1 502	1 218	1 454	1 881		952	1,605	1 276
35—40	1 549	1 731	1,182	1,111		1 569	584	957
40—45	986	1,218	1 091	1,453	5 312	1 071	1 460	1 489
45—50	657	769	864			1 569	1 387	532
50—55	798	513	727	1 197		714	949	745
55—60	517	385	727			417	657	213
60 and over Not stated	845	769	727	684 769		1 191	1 241	1 489
Total	10,000	10 000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10 000	10,000

AGE	INSANE—(cont)		DEAF MUTE					
	Female—(cont)		Male					Female
	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	188	1921
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0—5			366	281	160	167		173
5—10	208	769	1,392	1 011	1 090	1 000	2 000	909
10—15	209		1 429	1 461	1 442	917		1 428
15—20	417		1 502	1,573	1,250	1 458		1 299
20—25	1 042	3590	1,245	890	1 282	1 083	3,280	1,256
25—30	1 042		1,026	1,461	1,058	875		1,428
30—35	1,771		916	730	697	1,042		1,169
35—40	1 354		659	674	705	703		390
40—45	1,771	5641	513	72	385	1,042	4 720	649
45—50			366	443	417			346
50—55	1,354		366	281	449	838		433
55—60			147	225	258			130
60 and over	833		73	393	537	875		590
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

AGE	DEAF MUTE—(cont)				BLIND			
	Female—(cont)				Male			
	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—5	457	244	127		261	216	197	124
5—10	654	1,091	956	2,182	555	610	482	600
10—15	1,111	1 219	764		734	690	592	787
15—20	1 493	1,504	1,783		816	673	724	663
20—25	1 138	782	1 083	3,545	620	476	614	978
25—30	1 488	1 093	1,210		571	755	768	1 035
30—35	781	1,220	701		326	805	855	849
35—40	583	569	637		635	902	630	849
40—45	523	691	956	4 273	751	755	724	1,987</

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II-()

The completion of the uniform by August 1, 1961, will require — 21)

AGE	BRAND—(cont.)						LEPERS	
	Male	Female					Male	
	(cont.)	1901	1911	1901	1911	1911	1911	
	90	87	79	30	30	81	31	33
0-8	1 776	133	213	200	106	2 217	29	—
8-10		333	332	549	768		80	80
10-13		267	414	454	653		618	311
13-20		457	511	87	671		618	743
20-25	4 613	518	607	917	570	5,334	512	164
25-30		337	751	707	770		1 178	743
30-35		786	779	664	803		1 137	1,144
35-40		673	680	501	770		871	1,335
40-45	4,105	879	831	921	947	4 419	1 329	1,368
45-50		836	813	51	—		733	974
50-55		863	863	—	1,791		1 629	901
55-60		633	642	—	—		817	901
60 and over		1,218	2 570	2 471	2 003		878	81
Total	10 000	18 806	10 000	10,000	10 000	10 070	18 896	10,000

AGE	LEPERS—(cont.)							
	Male—(cont.)			Female				
	1901	1901	1901	1911	1911	1901	1911	
	81	33	30	7	24	7	40	
0-8	43	49	1,830		77	0	0	
8-10	172	41		139	15	9	0	
10-13	803	877		317	813	46	131	
13-20	606	313		714	513	671	31	
20-25	4 613	413	711	1 349	674	1 261	11	
25-30		1 187	1 094		873	1 005	1 171	
30-35		931	1,775		1 541	1 77	1 171	
35-40		1,096	1 171		873	1 473	6 0	
40-45	4,105	1,313	2,373	791	1,065	1	2 12	
45-50		951	—		1 832	734	45	40
50-55		779	1,307		714	724	1 06	9 1
55-60		600	—		856	724	—	—
60 and over		1 34	1 307	1 111	8 2	1 113	1 371	
Total	10 000	10 000	30 000	18 896	10 000	10 000	10,000	

NOTE.—The figures for 1961 are available for the three age periods of 0-14, 15-64, and 65 years only.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number of birds per 100,000 per mile (a) to (d) and number females per 1 per 1 mile

[illegible]

CHAPTER XI

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE

General 81 Imperial Table XIII shows the distribution of the whole population by Caste, Tribe and Race, which have been arranged alphabetically under each Religion, while Provincial Table Appendix III exhibits their distribution by Taluks. Wrong entries either due to ignorance or mis-statement were found in many of the schedules, but as the Enumerators had been directed to show the name of the caste sub-division below the caste name, it was possible, in the Tabulation Office to correct a major portion of the mistakes committed during enumeration. The whole of this subject has been fully dealt with by M R Ry Rao Bahadur L K Anantha Krishna Iyer Ayl, the late Curator of the State Museum, in "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" and a detailed handling of the subject in the Report is therefore deemed unnecessary. The sixtyfour castes of Malabar are comprised in the four-fold caste system or "*Chathur Varnyam*" of the Hindus, and to attempt to trace the history and origin of all these castes is to attempt the impossible. The origin of most, if not all, of these castes is more or less involved in mysteries and traditions, and authentic information is not available, though ethnographic enquiry has been gone into. A glossary of different castes found in the Table is, however, appended at the end of the Chapter.

82 Social precedence, caste rules and restrictions and caste Government as they once existed or still exist have been dealt with in the previous Census Reports. The caste system continues to reign over the Hindu community as well as among other communities in the State though its rigours are considerably on the decline on account of the altered political and social conditions. The pressure upon the means of subsistence and the high cost of living, the inadequacy of wages in traditional and hereditary occupations, the unprofitable nature of village industries and consequent migration to urban areas and the present system of education in public institutions are all paving the way for the fusion of different castes or at least to account for the present tottering condition of the old social and religious practices and observances. The caste system is slowly but steadily made into the class system of the west. The change is perceptible in towns and it is gradually permeating among the people in rural parts also. Caste tribunals have ceased to exist and if it exists anywhere its decisions are not respected. His Highness the Maharaja is the final authority in all religious questions among Namboodiris and Malayali Kshatriyas and Sudias in the State.

83 The Subsidiary Table II gives the strength and variation since the last Census of the various castes. The castes with the greatest strength are Indian Christians (260,347), next come Iluvans with a strength of 224,008, Nayers come third, their strength being 131,054. In point of numerical strength (69,423) the Pulayans take the fourth place. The Musalmans (Jonakas) and Tamil Brahmans come next with 56,018 and 21,836 respectively. While the Hindus as a whole have increased by 5 per cent during the decade, some of the castes show decrease in their strength. It is not easy to offer explanation for this variation. It is probably due to ignorance on the part of these people to differentiate their caste names and probably to the

abnormal conditions which prevailed during the latter part of the decade which operated as a severe check to the natural growth of population. Consequent on the representations made by the community the term 'Eluttassan' has been substituted this time for "hadupattan" of the last Census, with the approval of the Government.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

Castes classified according to their Traditional Occupations

Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength	Group and Caste	Strength
1	2	3	4	5	6
LAND HOLDERS (186)	132,687	BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (2)	2,393	TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (228)	223,406
Kshatriya Malayali	1,232	Kaniyan	2,393	Ilavan	223,405
Do Others	401			Shannu	1
Niyars	181,054	MUSICIANS SINGERS, DANCERS MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (3)	2,642	OIL PRESSERS	463
CULTIVATORS (90)	87,687	Panan	2,642	Chakkan	463
Agamudaiyan	81	TRADERS AND PEDLARS (11)	10,786	LEATHER WORKERS (1)	787
Kavundan	6,864	Baniya	836	Chakkaiyan	493
Parayan	7,145	Bhattiya	81	Tolkollan	349
Parayan, Tamil	90	Chetti	9,163	EARTH, SALT, ETC WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (19)	17,634
Muttirayan	7	Komatti	1	Eluttassan	15,197
Pulayan	69,423	Kavan	260	Ottanarakan	2,437
Vellalan	4,587	Vanivan	995	OTHERS (852)	344,871
LABOURERS (11)	10,328	BARBERS (4)	4,217	Dasi	270
Kudumi Chetti	10,228	Ambattan	1,032	Idaiyan	209
FOREST AND HILL TRIBES	368	Velakkattalavan	3,185	Kakkalan	508
Kadan	274	WASHERMEN (12)	11,617	Kanimalan	901
Malayan	94	Vannu	2,038	Kavutayan	608
FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKEE BEARERS, ETC (2)	23,686	Velan	6,232	Kurukkal	109
Arayan	5,580	Veluttedan	3,347	Manayar	5
Kanakkal	3,424	WEAVERS (7)	7,178	Mudaliyar	697
Mukkuvan	89	Chaliyan	2,003	Naidu	610
Pondan	56	Devangan	370	Nambidi	352
Valan	9,507	Kaikolan	4,805		
Vallavan	30	CARPENTERS (19)	18,555		
HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (6)	4,759	Marasari	18,555	Nanjanattu Pillai	136
Vettuvan	4,759	MASONS (4)	3,571	Pulluvan	111
PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (41)	40,368	Kallasari	2,486	Samantan	59
Embran	917	hallan	1,185	Sudra unspecified	362
Gonda Brahman	1,660	POTTERS (4)	3,442	Tanukan	800
Konkani Brahman	8,050	Kusavan	2,442	Tottayan	58
Elayad	830	BLACKSMITHS (8)	8,029	Vadukan	657
Muttad	179	kollan	8,029	Vaisvan	886
Nambudiri	5,427	GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7)	6,901	Vilachetti	37
Tamil Brahman	21,836	Tattan	5,602	Vilkump	1,005
Other Brahmins	1,439	Panditattan	1,293	Anglo Indian	2,182
TEMPLE SERVANTS (8)	8,079	BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1)	1,056	European	66
Adikal	23	Kannan	120	Indian Christian	260,317
Chakkivar	71	Moosari	946	Jonakan	56,018
Chakkivar Nambiyar	51	CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHERS (4)	3,569	Kuchchi	78
Chengazhi Nambiyar	945	Pandaran	3,569	Pathan	1,165
Kallattu Kurup	151			Ravutan	6,541
Vasur	1,447			Savud	189
Nambiyassan	692			Sheri	2,035
Pisharodi	1,228			Black Jew	1,014
Putuval	891			White Jew	153
Thirattunni	80			Jain	101
Variyar	2,600			Others	63,66

NOTE.—The number given within brackets indicates the proportion per mille to the total population of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Variation in Caste Trade & Service.

Caste	PERSON										PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE					Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—(cont.)

Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1901

CASTE, TRIBE, OR RACE	PERSONS				PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION IN Caste + Tribe + Race				NET VARIATION
	1921		1911		1901		1891		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1									
Pulayan	69 123	72 757	69 880	61 351	-	46	31.7	+	15 172
Valan	9 507	7 527	7 514	6 157	+	215	11	+	37 0
Vannan	2 638	97	112	2 031	-	20	78.1	+	74
Vellakkalayan	3 185	3 371	2 704	2 262	+	26	14.1	+	5
Vellu	6 232	6 002	4 213	7 064	-	351	1.1	+	52
Vellalan	4 587	1 011	9 212	2 84	-	211	2.0	+	17 1
Vellutalai	3 347	1 51	3 172	2 80	-	10	2.2	+	29
Vettuvam	4 759	3 21	6 919	717	-	75	12.1	+	101.2
MUSLIMAN									
Joraban	68 717	63 522	61 102	40 500	+	77	12.1	+	10 57
Ravithan	56 018	51 469	3 031	37 701	+	90	13.0	+	136.0
Shak	6 544	8 140	5 160	6 180	-	221	3.3	+	3
	2 025	116	317	271	+	103 6	31.2	+	1 22
CHRISTIAN									
Anglo-Indian	262 595	233 062	192 200	175 351	+	127	17.1	+	1 06 271
European	2 182	2 416	1 633	316	-	108	39.3	+	13 1
Indian Christian	65	76	35	28	-	132	34.1	+	13
	260,347	230 665	191 151	173 013	+	129	18.7	+	121 305
JAIN	101	129			-	217	2,150.0	-	69
JEW									
Black Jew	1 167	1 172	1 177	1 112	-	7	3.3	-	2
White Jew	1 014	933	927		+	32	2.7	+	57
	153	192	180		-	203	6.6	-	27
ANTHIST									
	763	1 177	1 597	4 027	-	91 2	7.1	-	1 059

Note.—Net variation in periods 1891-1901 has been given in all cases, wherever available, while in the case of Black Jews, White Jews, Jains and Vannans the net variation in the period 1901-1921 has been given for the net change in the period 1901-1921.

of succession. Their headman is called Thandam appointed by His Highness the Maharaja. The Huvas are supposed to be immigrants from Ceylon.

IONKIAN (56018)—The are also called Mappalas. These are Musalmans speaking Malayalam. They are descendants of the offspring of mixed union or converts from Hindus. They are all Sams.

KACHCHI (73)—A class of Musalmans commonly known as Kach Memons.

KADAN (271)—A hill tribe in Nelliampattinam and Parambikulam. They may more appropriately be called Veddas.

KAKKOLAN (4805)—Here a few Tamil weaver found in Chittur and Talapilli Taluks.

KAKKAIAN (508)—A petty tribe whose females are professional beggars. The majority of males are maimed, and the rest are jugglers and snake charmers. They are also called Kuvaiyas.

KALIAN (1,115)—A worker in gum.

KALLAR (3)—A Tamil caste meaning a thief.

KALIASARI (2,436)—A mason.

KALIVATTU KURUP (151)—A division of Ambalavasis.

KAMMALIAN (35,917)—A generic name for the artisan class. They are all still engaged in their hereditary occupations.

KANAKKAN (8,321)—A class of fishermen and boatmen.

KANIAN OR KANISAN (2,493)—Professional village astrologers.

KANNADIAN (56)—Shepherds and cattle breeders of Chinnar caste.

KANNAN (120)—The name Tamil Kammalans.

KANNIA (260)—Professional basket makers belonging to Telugu caste.

KAVUNDAN (6,151)—A division of Kongu Vellalans found in Chittur Taluk.

KAVUFIYAN (603)—The priests of Huvas but inferior in status to Huvas.

KOLIAN (8,029)—Hereafter by blacksmiths known also by the name of Karuvans.

KOMATTI (1)—A Telugu trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN (8,050)—A branch of Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They speak Konkani dialect of Mahratti. They are immigrants from Konkani.

KSHATRIYA (1,619)—One of the four castes into which Hindus are divided. They are grouped under four classes Malayali, Rajput, Raju and others. The first are known as either Thampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpada. The Tampurans are members of the Ruling family, while Tampans are those who lost their political power. The rest are Tirumulpada. Their women are called Tammarattis, Tampattis and Nambashtanis respectively. Their priests are Nambudiris.

KUDUMI CHETTY (10,323)—These are Konkani Sudras and Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

KURUKKAL (109)—A sub-division of Nayars.

KURUP (903)—A division among Nayars and also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,412)—Potters.

MARATHIA (76)—A tribe speaking Mahratti.

MALAYALI BRAHMAN (6,436)—Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

MALAYAN (94)—A hill tribe.

MANAYAR (5)—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and therefore known as Irupattinadu Manayar.

MARAR (1,447)—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple musicians.

MARASARI (18,555)—Carpenter by occupation. They are a class of Kammalans.

MUDALIYAR (687)—A section of Vellalans.

MUKKUVAN (89)—A caste of fishermen. They are immigrants from Ceylon and are found chiefly on the sea coast.

MUSARI (946)—Bell metal worker, a division of Kammalans.

MUTTAD (179)—Malayali Brahmans who suffered social degradation the cause of which is differently told in different parts. Their women are called Manayammas who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTHIRIYAN (7)—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAMBIDI (362)—A caste between Nambodiris and N. yars. They wear the sacred thread and are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmins who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumala. It is also the title of some N. yar aristocrats.

NAMBIDI KURUP (45)—See Nambiyassan below.

NAMBIYASSAN (595)—A class of Ambalavasis. They are also called Nambiyar and Uuni. Their women are called Puspapais or Brahmanis. They wear the sacred thread. They are supposed to have been brought to Malabar by Parasurama from outside along with certain Brahmins.

NAMBUDIRI (547)—The Brahmins of Kerala. Their women are gloshas and are called Aniyasams or Akattammars. Only the eldest son among Nambudiri generally marry though there is no objection for all male members to marry into their own caste. The rich and learned and influential among them are called Nambodiripada.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (136)—These are Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country. The males wear Malayali dress but their women dress more like Vellala women. This peculiarity can be observed in their marriage system also which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali.

NAYALI (121, 164)—The military class of old. There are many sub-castes among them, too numerous to be mentioned here. These distinctions are, however, rapidly dying out. Similarly there are various titles also among them, either conferred or assumed. The middle class usually assume the title of Menon but N. yar is generally affixed to the name of the poor or illiterate.

NAYADI (119)—A primitive tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. They are the dirtiest people in the State and even Pulay and Parayas are polluted by their approach.

ODIYA (69)—An Uriya speaking race.

OTTA NAIKAN OR ODDE (1, 137)—These are tank diggers and earth workers. They are said to be the descendants of those who accompanied Tipu Sultan during his invasion of Malabar and subsequently settled down here.

PANAN (1, 612)—A caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. They have lost much of their so-called power in this direction and are now following the peaceful occupation of agriculture and unbleached cloth making.

PANDARAN (3, 660)—Tamil priests and beggars. Most of them who are long domiciled here make Ippadim thin crisp cakes and are neither priests nor beggars. These men speak Malayalam.

PANDITATTAN (1, 999)—Tamil goldsmiths.

PARAVAN (67)—Churnam manufacturer.

PARAYAN (7, 145)—These are the lowest people in the social scale. They are chiefly engaged as agricultural coolies though many among them make sticks of bamboo and odjan umbrellas.

PATHAN (1, 1651)—These are Mussalmans of Afghan descent.

PISHARODI (1, 223)—A class of Ambalavasis who are temple servants. Tradition says that they are children of a Sanyasi or Brahman female whom he took his wife. Another version says that a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained sanyasi, ran away as he did not like to take up that life and the children born to him afterward were called Pisharodia.

PONDAN (56)—A sub-caste of Idalyan. They are polioquin bearers of Hills Highness the Maharaja of Cochin.

PULAYAN (63, 423)—These are field labourers who were originally slaves. They are also called Cherumanas.

PULUVAN (114)—A set of professional beggars.

PUDUVAI (801)—A division of Ambalavasis.

RAJAPUT (16)—A Kshatriya caste from upper India.

RAVUTTAN (6, 814)—Mussalman immigrants from the east coast.

REDDI (11)—A cultivating caste of the Telugu country. They are also known as Kappas.

RAIYID (132)—The highest sect of Mussalmans.

RAMANTAN (37)—N. yar aristocrats who consider themselves to be superior to the ordinary N. yars in caste. Tradition says that they were originally Kshatriyas and being afraid of Parasurama, the destroyer of Kshatriyas, they renounced their caste and migrated to other countries. Subsequently they visited Malabar and requested Cheraman Perumal to restore them to their original status. Cheraman Perumal then allowed them to be called Ramantans. Some say these are the offspring of N. yar females with Kshatriya males.

SHADI (1, 110)—A Mussalman sect.

SHAN (11)—A Tamil toddy drinker caste.

C. S. S. S.

SHEIK (2,095) —A Musalman tribe -

TAMIL BRAHMAN (21,836) —They are also called Pattars to distinguish them from Nambudiri Brahmans, the Brahmans of Malabar

TARAKAN (800) —Tamil Sudras who are a trading class They are found only in the Chittur Taluk Some of them have begun to take the title of "Menon

TATTAN (5,602) —Goldsmith They are a division of Kammalans

THIYYATTUNNI (90) —A division of Ambalavasis who are to perform ceremonies called Thiyattam in Bhadrakali Temples They are also called Thiyattu Nambiyars Their women are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis

TOLKOLLAN (349) —Kammalans who work in leather

TOTTIYAN (58) —A Telugu cultivating caste.

ULLATAN (413) —A hill tribe They are below Pulayans and Parayans in social scale

VADUKAN (657). —Baliyas and Kapus are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries Strictly speaking it is not the name of a caste

VAISYAN (886) —One of the four Hindu castes They are mostly Komattis and Baniyas

VALAN (9,507) —Fishermen and boatmen Mukkuvans who are a sub caste of Arayans are the priests of Valans

VALACHETTI (37) —"Vala" in Malayalam means a bangle, and hence the word means one who sells this article They belong to the Baliya class

VALLUVAN (30) —They are the priests of Parayans

VANIYAN (995) —Konkani Vaisyans They wear the sacred thread Their priests are called Panditans

VANNAN (2,038) —Also called Mannan They are Tamil washermen

VARIYAR (2,600) —A division of Ambalavasis Their women are called Varasyars

VELAKKATTALAVAN (3,185) —Hereditary barbers to the Nayars and other caste-Hindus They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs

VELAN (6,332) —A class of washermen but inferior in social scale to Veluttedans

VELLALAN (4,587) —A cultivating Tamil caste

VELUTTEDAN (3,347) —Hereditary washermen to the Nayars and other caste Hindus, They resemble Nayars in their dress and customs

VETTUWAN (4,759) —Agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce

VILKURUP (1,005) —Same as Tolkollans, but these were in old days engaged in making bows and arrows Vil means a bow

VIRASAIYAN (11) —A sect of Hindu reformers

WHITE JEWS (153) —One of the two divisions of the local Jews, the other division being Black Jew

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION

84 This Chapter is an important one and the tables will show at a glance how people are enabled to exist and support themselves, but the questions as to occupation or means of livelihood are either incorrectly or carelessly answered. Detailed instructions were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators in the matter of filling up columns relating to "Occupation" and the few mistakes which crept into the schedules were corrected before sorting in the Tabulation Office. The arrangement in the table is slightly different from the arrangement at the Census of 1911. The actual number of occupations this time is 101 as against 169 in 1911 and the scope of the information has been widened.

85. The Statistics pertaining to this Chapter are embodied in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI and the Subsidiary Tables given at the end of the Chapter will show the salient features of these statistics.

86. Occupations are divided into four classes and sub-divided into 13 sub-classes as in 1911. These are again divided into 36 orders as against 55 in 1911. These orders are again sub-divided into 101 groups in all as against 169 in 1911.

87 Taking the four classes of occupations recorded in Imperial Table XVII it is seen that the class A (production of raw materials) takes in 53.4 per cent of the total population and class B (preparation and supply of material substances) 31.5 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts which form class C take in 6 per cent and the balance, viz., 1 per cent is taken by class D (miscellaneous occupations.) The functional distribution shows that 50.3 per cent or half of the population are agriculturists including dependents and textiles and dress industries are the occupation of 11 per cent. Trade in food stuffs supports 7.2 per cent.

88 Females preponderate in comparatively light and less lucrative works and a few such are given in the margin. There are however several occupations from which women are completely shut out. But this is not a peculiarity confined to the State. Women have begun to share the duties and responsibilities of the stronger sex, and ere long it may be confidently expected that females will be found in all walks of life.

89 Agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating. Landlord cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, or managers (i.e. of landed estates), farm servants and field labourers and growers of agricultural product. Agriculture is the main stay of the people and out of a total population of 9,90,060 this profession supports whether as actual workers or dependents, 4,91,511 persons as against 4,63,074 in 1911. As the last Census "Agriculture" was held to include orders 1 (a) (b) (d) & (e) whereas in the present Census, it is made to cover only orders 1 (a) & (b). The State is essentially an agricultural country and the advancement of

Occupation of females	Males	Females
1. Fibres (cotton &c.)	9,120	15,955
2. Rice & modern & other	9,36	9,115
3. Weaving, weaving &c.	2,577	3,293
4. Spinning, spinning &c.	311	1,379
5. Milling, spinning &c.	100	106
6. Dyeing, dyeing &c.	171	107

industries is more or less bound up with development of agriculture. The increase in the agricultural population during the decade is 6.1 per cent.

90 Out of a total number of 130,052 males and 73,091 females who are agriculturists, 11,076 males and 3,473 females have returned subsidiary occupations. Of these, nearly 28 per cent are cultivating tenants and 16 per cent are field labourers. The figures in the Imperial Table XVIII "Subsidiary occupation of Agriculturists" cannot be regarded as a safe basis for general comment as most of these so-called subsidiary occupations are not followed throughout the year and add but very little to the scanty income from agriculture.

91 Industrial occupations come under orders 6—18, groups 25—103. Textiles (order 6) have no entries against 7 of the 14 groups into which this order is divided while out of 50,636 the total strength of the order, 42,173 come under group 20. The making of coconut fibre and yarn is a paying industry especially for women and children while engaged in household work. While there were 39,510 persons engaged in this industry in 1911, their number has now increased to 42,173. The dependents under this group has also increased from 15,072 to 17,215. Cotton sizing and weaving, chiefly as a cottage industry, has a strength of 7,287 as against 6,626 in 1911. All these industries, under textiles together support 5.2 per cent of the total population.

Out of a total strength of 43,524 under food industries (order 12) 16,920 are rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders, while 24,653 are toddy drawers. Under ceramics (order 10) potters and earth pipe makers number 3,302. Order 13, "washing, cleaning and dyeing" supports 9,026 or 17.2 per cent of the total strength of the order.

92 This sub-class is divided into five orders according as the transport is by air, water, road, rail or postal, telegraph and telephone services. Transport by air has no entries against it and is likely to remain so for years to come. Of the other four means of transport, that by road (order 21) supports 10,971 while that by water maintains 6,901. Transport by rail (order 22) employs 2,189. These are all railway employees or labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance, &c. On account of extensive waterways and good metalled roads, the State affords ample facilities for transport by water and road. The development of the Cochin Harbour, when it becomes an accomplished fact, will considerably increase the number supported by "transport by water and road." Post Office, Anchal Office, Telegraph and Telephone services come under "transport" order 23. These maintain 1,068 persons including dependents.

93 On account of its geographical conditions, the State enjoys considerable facilities for trade and commerce. The facilities will be better utilised with the development of the Cochin Harbour

Trade		1921	1911
1	Banks, establishments of credit, &c.	4,931	4,424
2	Trade in textiles	6,058	5,646
3	Trade in wood	1,307	1,305
4	Trade in pottery	359	217
5	Trade in chemical products	851	811
6	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, &c.	10,336	9,600
7	Other trade in food stuffs	54,865	59,573
8	Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585
9	Trade in fuel	2,130	2,043
10	Trade in articles of luxury & those pertaining to letters, arts & sciences	1,961	1,118

which has been taken in hand. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport forms 13 per cent of the total population as against 13.6 per cent in 1911. Some of the chief articles of trade are given in the margin together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1921 and 1911.

91 The avocations included in this class consists of those engaged in public administration religion law medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences. Persons who get their means of subsistence, by following these avocations are few. All told, their total strength comes to 54,448 or 8 per cent of the total population. Public administration including army and police has a total strength of 17,041. Religion maintains 9,517 while law, medicine, instruction and letters, arts and sciences together maintain 35,692 as against 10,916 in 1911 thereby giving an increase of 70.2 per cent. The strength of the order is "instruction" which supports 20,667 as against 7,417 in 1911. This large increase is only to be expected where literacy is so very widely prevalent.

92 This class (D) includes persons living principally on their income, domestic service, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation inmates of jails, asylums, and almshouses, beggars, vagrants and prostitutes and other unclassified non productive industries. The strength of this class as a whole aggregate 10,141 as against 75,443 in 1911. A portion of this large reduction is under "beggars, vagrants, etc." which is a sign of the State's prosperity and her advancement in civilisation. Of these 31,918 or nearly half are dependents. Among labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified the dependents exceed the actual workers.

93. Imperial Table XIX has not been prepared as there are few cases of mixed occupations in the State.

94 Imperial Table XX shows distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations while Imperial Table XXI gives the occupation of certain selected castes. The Hindus form about 60 per cent. of the total population and this increase influences the numerical strength under various occupations but in respect of chemical products, furniture, transport by water, brokerage, commission and export, trade in textiles and in a few other occupations, the Christians preponderate.

Imperial Table XXI gives information in regard to 45 selected castes and it is interesting to note the marked extent to which traditional occupations are being deviated from. All castes, whatever their traditional occupations may be scramble for land. Among Brahmans who are to minister to the spiritual needs of the people, only 8.8 or 91 in one thousand are returned as following their traditional calling. The remaining have taken up agriculture (903) trade in food stuffs (129) public administration (97) law (28) and medicine (10). Nayers who are military and agricultural are mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. In one thousand 36 are engaged in building industries, 21 in public administration, 7 in law, 6 in medicine and 23 in domestic service. Indian Christians who are not hampered by religious prejudices are found in almost all walks of life. Of the agricultural population 23.6 per cent are Christians while in one thousand actual workers of this community four are engaged in public administration, ten in instruction and four in medicine. Among Iluvans whose traditional occupation is toddy drawing 487 in one thousand actual workers follow agriculture 42 in building industries, two in public administration, one in law, five in medicine and seven in domestic service. Arayans, Chakkans, Kanakkans, Kusavans, Velakkattalavans and Veluttidavans appear to have very little departed from their traditional occupations. Coming to industries, Kammians form 64.6 per cent of those who work in hides. Of those who work in textiles Christians form 45 per cent and Iluvans 2.5 per cent. Among workers in

wood 29·7 per cent are Kammalans, 20·4 per cent Iluvans, 4·7 per cent Nayars, 11·5 per cent Parvians and 12·7 per cent Indian Christians

98 Group 190 procurers and prostitutes" is blank. The occupation is, no doubt, a degrading one and the worst of procurers and prostitutes are not likely to admit this occupation as their means of livelihood. It is probably due to this reason that a few prostitutes who can be found in the State have not returned their occupation as such.

99 Notwithstanding deviations from traditional or hereditary occupations the members of such occupations still preponderate them to a certain extent.

100 Imperial Table XXII parts I to VII and Subsidiary Tables I to VIII at the end of the Chapter embody the result of Industrial Survey conducted along with the Census of the population. There are 109 Industrial concerns in which at least 10 persons are employed. Out of 8,322 hands employed, 6,711 are males and the rest females. Of the 6,711 males and 96 females are skilled labourers. Among the latter, 11 are either Europeans or Anglo-Indian and the rest Indians. Out of the total number of hands employed, 158 are engaged in supervision and 296 in clerical work, the rest are ordinary labourers. Distributed by age 7,669 are above 14 years of age and 653 are below that age. Of the latter 252 are girls and the rest boys. 38 industrial concerns are managed either by Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 27 by Hindus, 32 by Christians, 10 by Musalmans and 2 by others. Mechanical power is used in 11.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(con.)

General distribution by occupation

CLASS SUB-CLASS AND ORDER	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER OF		PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS
	Persons supported	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependents	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43 Air force					
44 Police	15	6	41	59	145
VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	113	35	31	69	221
45 Public administration	115	35	31	69	224
VIII PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	429	171	37	63	169
46 Religion	95	41	44	56	128
47 Law	71	11	71	66	191
48 Medicine	57	21	36	61	178
49 Instruction	201	77	37	63	167
50 Letters and arts and science	71	21	30	70	236
D Miscellaneous	716	359	50	50	99
IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	18	6	53	67	206
51 Persons living principally on their income	18	6	37	67	206
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	78	39	60	60	99
52 Domestic service	78	39	60	0	99
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	607	239	47	53	111
53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	607	239	47	53	111
XII UNPRODUCTIVE	115	75	65	35	53
54 Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals	3	7	100		
55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	14	13	93	7	8
56 Other unclassified non-productive industries	98	59	60	40	66
Total	10,000	4,358	44	56	129

CHAPTER XII—OCCUPATION

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE II.

1.4 *Index by Comparison to Natural Division*

K. 101.4	Number per millie of total production reported in the Cochran State	Occupation	Number per millie of total population supported in the "Cochran State"
1	2	3	4
A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	\$24	IV. Transport	23
I. Exploitation of so coal and ve gation	424	V. Trade	108
Agriculture	501	Trade in food stuffs	81
Pasture	2	Trade in textiles	6
Fishing and hunting	13	Other trades	41
Others	6	C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	66
II. Exploitation of mineral		VI. Public force	3
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES	\$45	VII. Public administration	11
III. Industry	\$15	VIII. Professions and liberal arts	40
Textile industries	81	D. MISCELLANEOUS	71
Wood industries	48	IX. Persons living on their income	3
Metal industries	11	X. Domestic service	6
Food industries	44	XI. Unemployment & de-capitalized occu pations	81
Industries of dress and the toilet	20	XII. Unproductive	11
Other industries	43		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Distribution of the material industrial commercial and professional population in
National Divisions and Districts.

District and Natural Division "Malabar and Kozhikode"	Agriculture				Industry (including mines)			
	Population supported by agriculture	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cochin State	671,817	801	41	56	130,371	218	25	63

District and Natural Division "Malabar (Kozhikode)"	Commerce				Professions				Other occupations			
	Population supported by commerce	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by professions	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of other population per 1,000 of district population	Percentage on other occupations of	
			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents			Actual workers	Dependents
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cochin State	137,27	120	58	63	11,941	64	27	63	100,067	104	68	63

SUBSIDIARY TABLE

Occupations related to agriculture (reference to agriculture is the subsidiary occupation)

OCCUPATION	Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State)
1	2
A Production of raw materials	14
I Exploitation of animal and vegetation	11
Pasture and agriculture	13
Fishing and hunting	20
Other	97
II Exploitation of minerals	
B Preparation and supply of material substances	35
III Industries	32
Textile industries	19
Wood industries	32
Metal industries	5
Food industries	40
Industries of dress and the toilet	29
IV Transport	21
V Trade	47
Trade in food stuffs	56
Trade in textiles	56
Other trades	31
C Public administration and liberal arts	65
VI Public force	
VII Public administration	86
VIII Professions and liberal arts	61
D Miscellaneous	30
IX Persons living principally on their income	29
X Domestic service	10
XI Insufficiently described occupations	10
XII Unproductive	11
Total	29

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V

Immigration combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation)

Land held (rent receivers)		Cultivators (rent payers)		Farm servants and field labourers	
Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 below 11	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 below 11	Subsidiary occupation	Number per 10,000 below 11
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1743	Total	873	Total	479
Non-cultivating land-owners	85	Non-cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	1
Cultivating land-owners	1	Cultivating land-owners	19	Non-cultivating tenants	14
Non-cultivating tenants	68	Cultivating tenants	—	Cultivating tenants	14
Cultivating tenants	103	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerical collectors, etc.	10	Field labourers	—
Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerical collectors, etc.	25	Farm servants	41	Fruits, flower vegetable, hotel or arborist, etc. growers	10
Tree coffee rubber etc. planters	16	Field labourers	23	Wood cutters	18
Fruits, flower vegetable, hotel or arborist, etc. growers	301	Tea, rubber rubber planters	—	W. rice, goat, horse, sheep, herds, etc.	—
Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	17	Fruit flower vegetable, hotel or arborist, etc. growers	215	Fishing	14
Tobacco drawers	30	Wood cutters	4	Sawyers	1
Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	13	Fishing	17	Basket makers and other occupations of local material, etc.	94
Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	3	Sawyers	7	M. furniture and refining of vegetable oil	—
Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	79	Basket makers and other occupations of local material, etc.	3	Bare powder and barbers and flour grinders	42
Trade in pure goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil	40	Graft purchasers	6
Trade in food (not fire wood)	8	Three powders and barbers and flour grinders	43	Tobacco drawers	41
Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Graft purchasers	1	Wash up, laundry, etc.	2
Fish dealers	70	Tobacco drawers	57	Barbers hair drawers, etc.	2
Holders of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	17	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	4
Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	105	Barbers, hair drawers, etc.	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Gra. and palm dealers	3	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	8	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	—
Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	3	Trade in pure goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8	Fish dealers	21
Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	79	Trade in food (not fire wood)	—	Graft purchasers	1
Trade in pure goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	2
Trade in food (not fire wood)	8	Fish dealers	27	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	4
Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Graft purchasers	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Fish dealers	70	Tobacco drawers	57	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	—
Holders of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	17	Fish dealers	21
Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	105	Barbers, hair drawers, etc.	1	Graft purchasers	1
Gra. and palm dealers	3	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	8	Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	2
Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	3	Trade in pure goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	4
Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	79	Trade in food (not fire wood)	—	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Trade in pure goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc.	8	Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Bank managers, money lenders, etc.	—
Trade in food (not fire wood)	8	Fish dealers	27	Fish dealers	21
Vendors of wine liquors, aerated waters, etc.	21	Graft purchasers	1	Graft purchasers	1
Fish dealers	70	Tobacco drawers	57	Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	2
Holders of milk, butter, ghee, etc.	10	Washing, cleaning, etc.	17	Distillers, beekeepers and tanners	4
Cardamom, betel leaf, nut, etc., fruit and arborist, etc.	105	Barbers, hair drawers, etc.	1	Pack elephants, camel, bullock owners, etc.	1
Gra. and palm dealers	3				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2		4	5
	I Exploitation of animals and vegetation	138 922	74 567	537
	1 PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	123 310	71 545	552
1	Incidental work on agricultural land	12 089	2 512	208
2	Ordinary cultivators	58 278	17 191	291
4	Ex-servant	809	135	414
2	Labourer	19 806	4 781	1 018
6	Tea coffee and banana planters and indigenous tailors	102	709	62
	Planting vegetable and banana and nut tree grower	7 020	1 893	270
9	Wood collector for wood, latex, etc. and rubber etc. collector and charcoal burners	1 701	261	152
11	Holm and elephant handlers, etc.	1 070	161	150
	2 FISHING AND HUNTING	5 012	1 002	179
17	Fishing	5 180	1 002	180
	II Exploitation of minerals			
	III Industry	66 574	42 371	636
	C TEXTILES	11,008	18 281	1 567
21	Cotton spinning	23	67	3 015
27	Cotton sizing and weaving	2,113	2 031	971
30	Other fibre (coconut fibre, fax, hemp, straw, etc.)	9 120	15 838	1 787
	8 WOOD	15 746	3 002	321
33	Sawyers	4 729	23	5
34	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	7 121	1,13	21
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials including leave and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	1 006	4 876	1 190
	9 METALS	1 313	703	160
48	Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	1 316	577	174
	10 CERAMICS	1 909	712	379
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	1 567	678	121
	II CHEMICAL PRODUCTS FROM VEGETAL AND ANALOGOUS	1,150	695	479
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1 172	695	507
	12 FOOD INDUSTRIES	11 075	9 745	880
65	Rice pounders and huller and flour grinders	978	9 115	9 749
74	Toddy drawers	9,600		
	13 INDUSTRIES OF DRUGS AND THE FOLIOT	7 818	4 811	820
77	Tailor, milliners, dress maker, darning, and embroiderers on linen	1,208	906	750
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	2 557	1 282	1 291
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	1 871	607	124
	15 BUILDING INDUSTRIES	8 929	677	76
87	Stone cutters and dressers	1 601	62	17
88	Brick layers and masons	1 604	253	72
	18 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS AND UNDEFINED INDUSTRIES	4,703	1 638	318
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamel	1,891	52	13
103	Imitation jewellery makers and gilders, etc.	214	1,568	7,827
	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—(cont.)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups.

Group No.	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 male
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	V Transport	9,283	213	21
	20 TRANSPORT BY WATER	3,833	17	5
110	Boat owners, boatmen and towmen	3,157	7	2
	21 TRANSPORT BY ROAD	4,511	196	43
113	Owners, instructors and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanical driven vehicles (including trams)	20	—	—
	V Trade	20,449	2,982	213
	21 BANKS, ESTABLISHMENTS OF CREDIT EX- CHANGE AND INSURANCE	1,306	731	560
121	Bank managers, women, lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1,306	731	560
	22. TRADE IN TEXTILES	2,819	23	9
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	2,819	23	9
	22. HOTELS, APARTS, RESTAURANTS ETC.	2,160	1,380	437
122	Vendors of wine, liquor, distilled waters and ice	1,813	920	510
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, restaurants, etc. and their employees	1,347	454	—
	23. OTHER TRADE IN FOOD STUFFS	17,534	4,970	280
131	Fish dealers	2,101	1,371	610
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, milk and other foodstuffs	4,040	606	150
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugary goods and confectionery	316	500	1,159
136	Candymen, fruit-dealers, vegetable, fruit and sweetmeat sellers	4,670	816	180
138	Oils and pulse dealers	4,028	1,317	328
	24. TRADE OF OTHER GOODS	2,812	41	10
132	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	1,987	151	80
	VI Public force	973	—	—
	VII Public administration	3,171	258	79
141	Members of the Council	61	—	—
	VIII Professions and liberal arts	11,469	2,213	133
	25. RELIGION	1,321	740	223
151	Temple ritual, burning ground service, pilgrims, conduct of ceremonies	1,173	832	297
	26. MEDICINE	1,731	291	1
151	Medicine practitioners (including dental and other extraordinary surgeons)	1,531	121	77
	27. EDUCATION	6,572	751	145
173	Teachers and instructors (all)	6,322	911	142
	28. LETTERS AND PRINTING	1,901	37	14
181	Printers, pressmen, compositors, proofreaders, etc. (including letterpress and bookbinding)	64	192	100
	IX. Persons living principally on their income	342	37	49

BSIDIARY TABLE VI—(cont)

Occupation of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups

Group No	Occupation	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
	X. Domestic service	2,244	1,603	717
	52 DOMESTIC SERVICE	2,244	1,603	717
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	2,076	1,603	775
	XI Insufficiently described occupations	16,705	6 685	400
	53 GENERAL TERMS WHICH DO NOT INDICATE A DEFINITE OCCUPATION	16,705	6,685	400
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, ware houses and shops	2 880	133	53
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	18 029	6,532	501
	XII Unproductive	5,640	1 722	305
	55 BEGGARS, VAGRANTS PROSTITUTES	591	707	1,195
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards etc	591	707	1,195

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

5. Total no. persons of 1921, 1911 and 1901

CROPS	OCCUPATION	POPULATION REPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN			
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	SUB CLASS I—PLANTATION AND MINING	512,911	433,904	433,343	+	8	+	12
	Order 1—Pasture and agriculture	333,639	470,647	421,236	+	8	+	12
1	General	6,611	63,112	14,061	+	1	+	311
2	Ordinary	10,077	304,622	192,071	+	8	+	9
3	Apiculture	1,707	1,707	1,068	+	21	—	83
4	Farm work	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
5	Field labour	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
6	Tea culture	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
7	Planting	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
8	Fruit growing	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
9	Wood work	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
10	Lea collector	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
11	Cattle and	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
12	Sheep and	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
13	Bees and	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
14	Horse and	1,261	107,401	178,290	+	2	—	6
	Order 2—Fishing and hunting	13,553	13,237	12,633	+	8	+	8
17	Fishing	13,237	13,237	12,633	+	8	+	8
18	Hunting	316	0	0	+	22	+	177
	SUB CLASS II—PLANTATION OF MINING	7	6	3	+	17	+	100
	Order 3—Mines	2	6	3	—	87	+	100
	SUB CLASS III—INDUSTRIAL	210,234	182,631	172,083	+	9	+	12
	Order 4—Textiles	34,636	48,825	39,631	+	8	+	18
25	Cotton spinning	121	1,277	6,213	+	13	+	6
26	Cotton weaving	1,277	6,213	6,213	+	13	+	6
27	Wool spinning	1,277	6,213	6,213	+	13	+	6
28	Other fibres	1,277	6,213	6,213	+	13	+	6
29	Dyeing, bleaching and finishing	1,277	6,213	6,213	+	13	+	6
30	Other textile work	1,277	6,213	6,213	+	13	+	6
	Order 5—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
31	Tanneries	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
32	Other animal products	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
33	Food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
34	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
35	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
36	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
37	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
38	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
39	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
40	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
41	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
42	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
43	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
44	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
45	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
46	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
47	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
48	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
49	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
50	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
51	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
52	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
53	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
54	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
55	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
56	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
57	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
58	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
59	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
60	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
61	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
62	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
63	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
64	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
65	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
66	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
67	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
68	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
69	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
70	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
71	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
72	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
73	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
74	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
75	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
76	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
77	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
78	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
79	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
80	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
81	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
82	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
83	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
84	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
85	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
86	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
87	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
88	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
89	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
90	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
91	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
92	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
93	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
94	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
95	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
96	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
97	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
98	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
99	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33
100	Other food and drink	1,362	1,179	272	+	10	+	33

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901

GROUP NO	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Order 11—Chemical products properly so called and analogous	4 400	4,192	7 093	+ 5	— 41	— 38
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1 101	7 986	6 873	+ 4	— 43	— 40
	Order 12—Food industries	43 524	40,211	48,253	+ 8	— 17	— 10
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	16 920	15 230	19 539	+ 11	— 22	— 19
66	Bakers and biscuit makers	382	176	93	+ 117	+ 80	+ 290
67	Grain parchers, etc	303	221	23	+ 35	+ 700	+ 979
68	Butchers	506	167	451	+ 8	+ 3	+ 11
69	Fish curers	27	8	—	+ 238	—	—
71	Makers of sugar molasses and gur	513	179	304	+ 7	+ 58	+ 69
72	Sweet meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc	7	15	—	— 53	—	—
73	Brewers and distillers	21	5	77	+ 380	— 94	— 69
74	Toddy drawers	21 653	23 303	27,593	+ 6	— 16	— 11
	Order 13—Industries of dress and the toilet	19 127	18 438	17 718	+ 4	+ 4	+ 8
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darters, and embroiderers on linen	1 106	3,951	3 6 0	+ 4	+ 9	+ 13
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	99	910	+ 153	— 89	— 78
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9 026	8 701	7 713	+ 4	+ 12	+ 17
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	5 551	5 405	1 357	+ 8	+ 24	+ 27
	Order 14—Furniture industries	179	132	42	+ 36	+ 214	+ 326
	Order 15—Building industries	17,767	13 532	8 524	+ 31	+ 59	+ 108
86	Excavators and well sinkers	31	20	90	+ 55	— 78	— 60
88	Brick layers and masons	6 800	11,842	7 906	— 43	+ 50	— 14
89	Decorators, painters, tilers, plumbers, etc	2,113	1 129	224	+ 87	+ 404	+ 848
	Order 16—Construction of means of transport	341	65	165	+ 425	— 60	+ 107
	Order 17—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc)	18	1	—	+1700	—	—
	Order 18—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	13,658	7,785	6 683	+ 75	+ 16	+ 104
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc	9,052	7 145	6 115	+ 27	+ 17	+ 48
99	Makers of bangles or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of rosaries, lingams, sprinkles and sacred threads	69	32	78	+ 116	— 59	— 12
102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc	14	—	—	—	—	—
103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc	3 701	2,985	863	+ 24	+ 232	+ 446
	SUB CLASS IV —TRANSPORT	21,129	18,856	18,250	+ 12	+ 3	+ 16
	Order 20—Transport by water	6,901	6,773	10,221	+ 2	— 34	— 32
107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships officers, engineers, mariners and fire-men	212	403	2	— 48	+20300	+10500
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbour, docks, stream, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	18	2,305	+ 39	— 99	— 99
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6 410	6,317	7,914	+ 1	— 0	— 19
	Order 21—Transport by road	10,971	10,050	7,010	+ 9	+ 43	+ 57
111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	—	—	—	—	—
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,391	1 458	2,287	+ 16	— 36	— 26
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	—	—	—	—	—
114	Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	7,568	4,569	— 1	+ 66	+ 66

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—(cont.)

Detailed occupations of 19.1 1911 and 1921

GROUP NO.	CITATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Full etc. carriers and owner	43	21	94	+ 20	- 67	- 84
11	Porters and messengers	624	523	60	- 31	+ 154	+ 800
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	2 188	1 281	481	+ 68	+ 163	+ 246
119	Railway employees of all kind other than conductors	1 467	1 247	401	+ 14	+ 102	+ 122
120	Laborers employed on railway construction and maintenance and workmen and porters employed on railway premises	720	14	—	+ 5017	—	—
	Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1 868	722	328	+ 46	+ 29	+ 182
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	406	—	—	—	—	—
120a	Postal service	873	722	328	+ 16	+ 80	+ 102
	SUBCLASS V.—TRADE	100 190	105 401	60 190	+ 1	+ 17	+ 19
	Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	4 821	4 424	3 622	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and securities agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4 821	4 424	3 622	+ 11	+ 46	+ 63
	Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export	461	233	329	+ 57	- 29	+ 28
122	Broker, commission agent, commercial traveler, real estate owners and employees	401	253	320	+ 57	- 80	+ 27
	Order 26.—Trade in textiles	6 622	5 646	6 577	+ 7	- 18	- 12
123	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	6 054	5 646	6 577	+ 7	- 18	- 12
	Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs	429	341	233	- 16	+ 81	+ 68
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, bones	429	341	233	- 16	+ 81	+ 68
	Order 28.—Trade in wood	1 267	1 283	1 243	—	+ 8	+ 8
125	Trade in coal (not steam coal), brick, tile, cement, chalk, etc.	1 207	1 283	1 243	—	+ 8	+ 8
	Order 29.—Trade in metals	273	221	—	- 12	—	—
	Order 30.—Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	283	17	1 429	+ 73	- 23	- 73
127	Trade in pottery, brick and tiles	283	17	1 429	+ 73	- 23	- 73
	Order 31.—Trade in chemical products	131	812	77	+ 1	+ 271	+ 1943
128	Trade in chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	1	2	—	+ 1	+ 271	+ 1002
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	10 236	9 636	10 047	+ 7	- 4	- 3
129	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	1	83	9 11	+ 8	- 21	- 21
130	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	1	83	9 11	+ 8	- 21	- 21
	Order 33.—Other trade in food stuffs	29 843	29 373	29 723	+ 222	+ 1	+ 2
131	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	11 734	11 13	2 9	+ 5	+ 17	+ 20
132	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	13	11 13	21 2.1	- 6	- 21	- 3
133	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	2 371	1 15	1 11	+ 43	+ 2	+ 16
134	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	1 25	1	1.4	- 22	+ 21	- 19
135	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	13 77	11 57	12 223	+ 17	+ 7	+ 8
136	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	1 231	12 13	12 1	- 4	+ 81	+ 1
137	Food and drink, except alcohol, tobacco, etc.	678	1 340	24	+ 5	+ 1	+ 1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—(cont)

Selected occupations of 1921, 1911 and 1901

GROUP NO	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	929	459	100	— 7	+ 359	+ 229
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	430	563	689	— 24	— 18	— 88
	Order 34 —Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	336	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes perfumes, etc.)	167	936	930	— 53	— 64	— 83
	Order 35 —Trade in furniture	1,111	1,537	896	— 28	+ 72	+ 24
142	Hardware, cooking utensils porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles articles for gardening, etc	480	592	551	— 19	+ 7	— 13
	Order 36 —Trade in building materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and wood materials	1,753	1,585	3,210	+ 11	— 51	— 45
	Order 37 —Trade in means of transport	766	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors cycles, etc	28	797	299	— 4	+ 167	+ 156
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts etc	689					
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants camels horses, cattle, asses mules etc	49					
	Order 38 —Trade in fuel	2,130	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc	2 180	2,043	904	+ 4	+ 126	+ 136
	Order 39 —Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,961	1 118	945	+ 75	+ 18	+ 108
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	1,067	642	592	+ 66	+ 8	+ 80
149	Dealers in common bangles bead necklaces fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackle flowers etc	4	346	192	+ 16	+ 80	+ 110
	Order 40 —Trade of other sorts	1,3367	15,214	936	— 12	+1525	+1328
152	General store keepers and shop keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	14,460	776	— 17	+1762	+1451
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	377	166	145	+ 127	+ 14	+ 160
	SUB CLASS VI —PUBLIC FORCE	2,437	1,740	763	+	+ 128	+ 219
	Order 41 —Army	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
156	Army	954	576	700	+ 66	— 18	+ 36
	Order 44 —Police	1,483	1 164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
159	Police	1,483	1 164	63	+ 27	+1747	+2254
	SUB CLASS VII —PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	11 067	10 045	8,648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
	Order 45 —Public administration	11,067	10 045	8 648	+ 10	+ 16	+ 28
161	Service of the State	107	71	22	+ 51	+ 228	+ 386
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	8 402	8,365	8,613	+ 1	— 2	— 1
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	616	400	113	+ 54	+ 254	+ 445
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1,942	1,219		+ 59		—
	SUB CLASS VIII —PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS	44,944	30,571	24,960	+ 47	+ 22	+ 80
	Order 46 —Religion	9 252	10,648	9,785	— 13	+ 9	— 5
165	Priests, Ministers, etc	2,844	2,699	3,367	+ 5	— 20	— 16
166	Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries, etc	211	155	155	+ 36	—	+ 36

SUBSIDIARY* TABLE V—(cont.)
Selected corporations of 1921, 1911 and 1901

GROUP NO.	OCCUPATION	POPULATION SUPPORTED IN			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION BETWEEN		
		1921	1911	1901	1921 and 1911	1911 and 1901	1921 and 1901
		1	2	3	4	5	6
167	Columbian readers church and mission service	804	1,233	213	- 35	+ 167	+ 306
168	Taxi, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, canteeniers	5,573	6,461	6,028	- 17	+ 7	- 12
	Order 47 - Law	3,637	2,183	1,108	+ 41	+ 96	+ 178
169	Lawyers of all kinds including barristers, law agents and solicitors	1,947	1,127	804	+ 65	+ 31	+ 101
170	Typists, clerks, petition writers, etc.	1,110	1,006	182	+ 10	+ 862	+ 630
	Order 48 - Medicine	5,622	4,881	2,776	+ 18	+ 29	+ 49
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, and veterinary surgeons	5,055	4,451	2,493	+ 14	+ 37	+ 14
172	Midwives, vaccinators, accoucheurs, nurses, masseurs, etc.	567	430	277	+ 33	+ 55	+ 105
	Order 49 - Instruction	29,967	7,417	4,819	+ 171	+ 54	+ 317
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16,134					
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	8,803	7,417	4,819	+ 111	+ 61	+ 317
	Order 50 - Letters and arts and sciences	5,946	5,435	5,483	+ 27	- 1	+ 27
177	Authors, editors, journalists, and photographers, sculptors, engravers, meteorologists, botanists, entomologists, etc.	2,815	1,708	1,221	+ 30	+ 40	+ 81
178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	2,733	3,001	2,026	- 9	+ 17	+ 8
	SUB CLASS IX - PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	1,862	1,129	3,622	+ 66	- 66	- 56
	Order 51 - Persons living principally on their income	1,862	1,129	3,622	+ 66	- 66	- 56
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) and partnership holders and processors	1,401	1,125	3,022	+ 60	- 60	- 50
	SUB CLASS X - DOMESTIC SERVICE	7,679	5,573	7,896	+ 33	- 33	-
	Order 52 - Domestic service	7,679	5,573	7,896	+ 33	- 33	-
181	Cook, waiter, errand, door-keeper, etc. men and other indoor servants	7,217	5,061	7,972	+ 47	- 30	- 8
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	702	512	206	- 41	+ 67	- 1
	SUB CLASS XI - INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATION	43,415	68,192	43,674	- 25	+ 34	+ 2
	Order 53 - General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	43,415	68,192	43,674	- 25	+ 6	+ 2
184	Men (not enumerated and not otherwise specified) who are employed as laborers, agricultural or in the private or public service of the Government, or in the service of the State	1,117	856	979	+ 90	+ 140	+ 853
185	Men (not enumerated and not otherwise specified) who are employed as laborers, agricultural or in the private or public service of the Government, or in the service of the State	7,920	5,145	8,417	+ 51	+ 1	+ 179
186	Men (not enumerated and not otherwise specified) who are employed as laborers, agricultural or in the private or public service of the Government, or in the service of the State	77,621	10,074	41,115	- 24	+ 74	- 11
	SUB CLASS XII - UNEMPLOYED	11,254	2,547	3,226	+ 242	- 24	+ 237
	Order 54 - Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	298	137	277	+ 33	- 47	- 3
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	298	137	277	+ 33	-	3
	Order 55 - Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,462	3,396	3,637	- 41	- 21	- 54
189	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,462	3,396	3,637	- 41	- 21	- 54
	Order 56 - Other non-productive and sterile	9,346	-	-	-	-	-
190	Other non-productive and sterile	9,346	-	-	-	-	-

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Hindu			Brahman Konkani—(cont)		
Ambalacasi—			Medicine	14	
Ordinary cultivation	201	429	Instruction	28	7
Growers of special products and market gardening	55	89	Letters and arts and sciences	21	29
Food industries	24	341	Domestic service	87	628
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	25	36	Other occupations	187	11
Other trade in food stuffs	18	38	Brahman others—		
Public administration	29		Ordinary cultivation	375	
Religion	364	14	Growers of special products and market gardening	75	14
Law	17		Textiles	18	
Medicine	16		Food industries	23	35
Instruction	97	58	Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	31	38
Letters, arts and sciences	58		Trade in textiles	25	
Persons living principally on their income	21	3	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	43	5
Domestic service	15	122	Other trade in food stuffs	24	
Other occupations	117	31	Trade of other sorts	29	
Arajan—			Religion	127	
Ordinary cultivation	155	78	Persons living principally on their income	11	
Growers of special products and market gardening	24	63	Domestic service	43	
Fishing and hunting	416	31	Other occupations	171	
Textiles	145	931	Challia—		
Building industries	11	1,750	Ordinary cultivation	62	70
Transport by water	42		Growers of special products and market gardening	11	50
Transport by road	12	111	Chemical products properly so called and analogous	736	55
Other trade in food stuffs	25	79	Food industries	18	67
Other occupations	100	105	Other trade in food stuffs	47	90
Brahman Malayali—			Trade of other sorts	43	71
Ordinary cultivation	428	5	Religion	25	
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	63	18	Other occupations	58	38
Other trade in food stuffs	32	36	Chaliyan—		
Public administration	14		Ordinary cultivation	15	15
Religion	285	2	Growers of special products and market gardening	14	75
Law	28		Fishing and hunting	21	50
Instruction	56		Textiles	763	47
Persons living principally on their income	26		Food industries	11	
Domestic service	21	81	Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	11	22
Other occupations	47		Other trade in food stuffs	9	80
Brahman, Tamil—			Trade in furniture	12	
Ordinary cultivation	203	5	Trade of other sorts	39	192
Growers of special products and market gardening	21	8	Religion	22	
Food industries	90	4 260	Instruction	25	100
Banks establishments of credit exchange and insurance	101	66	Other occupations	58	120
Trade in textiles	48		Chetti—		
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	102	21	Ordinary cultivation	189	103
Other trade in food stuffs	51	16	Growers of special products and market gardening	48	46
Trade of other sorts	60		Raising of farm stock	16	168
Public administration	120		Textiles	271	126
Religion	47		Food industries	15	74
Law	23		Building industries	48	43
Medicine	12	15	Transport by road	10	46
Instruction	78	1	Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	10	54
Letters and arts and sciences	15		Trade in textiles	90	
Other occupations	76	5	Trade in wood	11	
Brahman Konkani—			Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	10	76
Ordinary cultivation	276	5	Other trade in food stuffs	49	103
Textiles	34	15	Trade in building materials	19	33
Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	20	28	Law	10	
Brokerage, commission and export	21		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	34	234
Trade in textiles	18		Other occupations	175	48
Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	14	52	Dewangan—		
Other trade in food stuffs	114	19	Ordinary cultivation	394	1,025
Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts, etc	19	41	Textiles	426	24
Trade of other sorts	139	1	Food industries	68	
Religion	68	19	Furniture industries	14	
			Trade in textiles	47	
			Trade in clothing and toilet articles	14	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of hotel centres.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Drangas—cont.			Karandas—(cont.)		
Trade in furniture	115	—	Raising of farm stock	31	11
Other occupations	12	—	Fishing and hunting	15	85
Elakians—			Textiles	34	33
Ordinary cultivation	565	84	Wood	180	43
Growers of special products and market gardening	22	23	Chemical product, properly so called and analogous	12	82
Forestry	130	9	Food industries	35	35
Rearing of live stock	45	25	Banks, establishments of credit, savings and insurance	12	154
Wool	12	—	Other occupations	165	40
Trade in fuel	13	21	Kakatrias—Malayali—		
Other occupations	207	49	Ordinary cultivation	110	53
Ilavas—			Public administration	443	79
Ordinary cultivation	470	41	Other occupations	390	22
Growers of special products and market gardening	17	16	Kakatrias—Paravara—		
Textiles	79	171	Other trade in food stuff	136	27
Wood	48	82	Domestic service	112	18
Food industries	122	80	Other occupations	792	14
Building industries	42	1	Kadavas—Chetti—		
Hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc.	12	117	Ordinary cultivation	277	34
Instruction	17	8	Growers of special product and market gardening	36	71
Other occupations	190	18	Fishing and hunting	61	82
Kalidias—			Textiles	81	64
Raising of farm stock	61	30	Wood	119	98
Fishing and hunting	43	94	Food industries	80	107
Textiles	156	84	Transport by road	15	—
Wood	44	27	Other trade in food stuff	33	262
Industries of dress and the toilet	40	44	Domestic service	29	22
Other trade in food stuffs	23	207	Other occupations	222	48
Religion	10	—	Karavas—		
Other occupations	21	41	Ordinary cultivation	85	178
Kannadigas—			Wood	80	87
Ordinary cultivation	113	2,201	Ceramics	743	88
Textiles	11	717	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	36	572
Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom	21	2	Peppers, narcotics, prostitutes, &c.	51	454
Wood	475	12	Other occupations	122	200
Wool	270	22	Kayas—		
Industries of dress and the toilet	26	10	Ordinary cultivation	509	81
Other occupations	82	60	Growers of special products and market gardening	14	80
Kannadigas—			Textiles	27	121
Ordinary cultivation	550	151	Wood	14	8
Growers of special products and market gardening	45	67	Food industries	47	79
Fishing and hunting	18	9	Building industries	36	—
Textiles	64	540	Hotels, clubs, restaurants, etc.	16	71
Wood	102	253	Public administration	21	80
Building industries	19	10	Instruction	52	11
Transport by water	43	—	Letters and art and sciences	11	18
Transport by road	14	—	Domestic service	23	11
Trade in building materials	11	—	Other occupations	151	17
Other occupations	74	45	Ota Vellias—		
Karavas—			Ordinary cultivation	257	411
Ordinary cultivation	176	116	Building industries	87	194
Growers of special products and market gardening	25	114	Transport by road	211	8
Textiles	14	143	Trade in building materials	80	—
Wood	42	45	Trade in food stuffs	14	252
Food industries	21	61	Peppers, narcotics, prostitutes, &c.	24	125
Industries of dress and the toilet	20	120	Other occupations	270	123
Religion	11	8	Pavas—		
Madras	42	24	Ordinary cultivation	62	51
Letters and art and sciences	11	11	Growers of special products and market gardening	1	71
Domestic service	25	13	Wood	245	121
Peppers, narcotics, prostitutes, &c.	6	171	Food industries	11	55
Other occupations	117	61	Building industries	12	—
Karavas—			Transport by road	172	1
Ordinary cultivation	43	26	Trade in food stuffs	27	—
Growers of special products and market gardening	2	1	Peppers, narcotics, prostitutes, &c.	2	1
Textiles	2	1	Other occupations	21	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
Panan—(cont.)			Vellalan—(cont.)		
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes etc	98	317	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	17	61
Other occupations	43	96	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	14	19
Pandaran—			Other trade in food stuffs	74	7,900
Ordinary cultivation	62	41	Public administration	16	6
Fishing and hunting	46		Medicine	12	
Wood	147	120	Letters and arts and sciences	17	
Food industries	19	40	Other occupations	165	12
Building industries	27	4			
Transport by road	19		Velluttadan		
Other trade in food stuffs	532	117	Ordinary cultivation	96	135
Trade of other sorts	14	19	Growers of special products and market gardening	19	
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	21		Raising of farm stock	18	
Other occupations	114	17	Textiles	37	65
Panditattan—			Wood	13	81
Ordinary cultivation	53	80	Food industries	21	71
Growers of special products and market gardening	12	100	Industries of dress and the toilet	757	101
Metals	14		Building industries	24	
Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	14		Other occupations	15	52
Other trade in food stuffs	30				
Trade in building materials	16		Velluvan—		
Trade in fuel	20		Ordinary cultivation	471	282
Other occupations	341	2	Growers of special products and market gardening	38	36
Parayan—			Forestry	32	
Ordinary cultivation	448	145	Raising of farm stock	23	
Wood	498	29	Textiles	74	82
Other occupations	54	81	Wood	20	36
Pulayan—			Food industries	25	48
Ordinary cultivation	892	72	Building industries	13	6
Textiles	24	10,078	Domestic service	12	78
Other occupations	84	18	Other occupations	297	21
Vadan—			Musalman		
Ordinary cultivation	502	165	Jonakan—		
Growers of special products and market gardening	58	772	Ordinary cultivation	253	322
Fishing and hunting	95	3	Growers of special products and market gardening	56	8
Transport by water	52	1	Fishing and hunting	13	4
Transport by road	21		Textiles	44	29
Other trade in food stuffs	52	153	Wood	23	
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc	11	189	Food industries	23	31
Other occupations	209	5	Transport by water	30	
Vannan—			Transport by road	45	6
Ordinary cultivation	35	147	Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	18	51
Industries of dress and the toilet	867	87	Other trade in food stuffs	353	11
Trade of other sorts	11		Other occupations	187	184
Domestic service	15				
Other occupations	72	88	Ravuttan—		
Velan—			Ordinary cultivation	254	51
Ordinary cultivation	39	172	Growers of special products and market gardening	35	
Wood	42	9	Textiles	42	15
Ceramics	13		Wood	23	
Industries of dress and the toilet	652	78	Food industries	69	7
Other trade in food stuffs	109	18,733	Industries of dress and the toilet	17	
Medicine	67	22	Transport by rail	81	
Letters and arts and sciences	29	30	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	18	38
Other occupations	49	29	Trade in textiles	38	
Vellalattalayan—			Trade in wood	17	
Ordinary cultivation	33	59	Other trade in food stuffs	60	39
Industries of dress and the toilet	943	63	Trade of other sorts	38	6
Other occupations	24	36	Religion	18	31
Vellalan—			Domestic service	14	29
Ordinary cultivation	630	43	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes etc	10	
Fishing and hunting	12		Other occupations	316	79
Building industries	43	60	Christian		
			Anglo Indian—		
			Ordinary cultivation	149	38
			Growers of special products and market gardening	48	78

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—(cont.)

Occupation of selected castes.

Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males	Caste and occupation	Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of female workers per 100 males
1	2	3	1	2	3
English-Indian—(cont.)			Jain—(cont.)		
Textiles	43	242	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	43	50
Wood	170	1	Other occupations	427	47
Metals	68	—			
Food industries	23	47	Jaw		
Industries of dress and the toilet	182	139			
Furniture industries	18	—	Black Jew—		
Transport by road	12	—	Ordinary cultivation	80	20
Trade in textiles	14	—	Raising of small animals	13	—
Other trade in food stuffs	22	—	Industries of dress and the toilet	85	63
Trade in other sorts	20	21	Transport by water	19	73
Public administration	26	—	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	21	13
Medicine	21	106	Trade in textiles	15	—
Instruction	68	500	Trade in skins, leather and furs	18	—
Lectures and arts and sciences	21	—	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	10	—
Persons living principally on their income	18	—	Hotels, eater restaurants, etc.	36	71
Other occupations	100	106	Other trade in food stuffs	271	60
Europeans—			Trade in other sorts	227	68
Ordinary cultivation	43	—	Other occupations	256	78
Growers of special product and market gardening	430	5			
Trade in chemical products	182	—	White Jew—		
Public administration	27	—	Ordinary cultivation	82	—
Religion	100	150	Chemical products, properly so called and analogous	14	—
Medicine	48	—	Transport by water	81	30
Instruction	22	—	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	130	23
Persons living principally on their income	22	—	Trade in textiles	62	—
Other occupations	42	—	Trade in skins, leather and furs	11	—
Indian Christians—			Trade in wood	11	—
Ordinary cultivation	435	27	Trade in chemical products	27	—
Growers of special products and market gardening	25	20	Other trade in food stuffs	69	67
Fishing and hunting	21	17	Trade in other sorts	270	13
Textiles	190	235	Public administration	11	—
Wood	21	43	Instruction	41	60
Food industries	41	600	Other occupations	100	700
Industries of dress and the toilet	14	7			
Building industries	21	12	Antist.		
Transport by water	18	1			
Transport by road	30	8	Kodas—		
Trade in textiles	11	2	Ordinary cultivation	42	47
Other trade in food stuffs	21	18	Growers of special product and market gardening	72	17
Other occupations	171	67	Forestry	319	155
			Wood	21	900
Jain			Other occupations	76	200
Recreation, amusements and sports	83	—			
Trade in textiles	18	—	Misra—		
Trade in metals	25	—	Ordinary cultivation	400	87
Other trade in food stuffs	211	130	Forestry	404	210
Trade in other sorts	173	30	Wood	28	50
Instruction	15	—	Domestic, of jails, prisons and almshouses	19	—
			Other occupations	19	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

Number of persons employed on the 18th March 1921 on Railways and on the Irrigation,
Post Office and Telegraph Departments as compared with those employed on the 10th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Railways.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	1	471	9	305
<i>Persons directly employed</i>				
Officers	1			1
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem		3	2	
Do from Rs 20 to 75 do		55	6	26
Do under Rs 20 do		308	1	239
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors		1		38
Contractors' regular employees		4		3
Coolies		100	---	13
Irrigation Department.				
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED		175	2	275
<i>Persons directly employed</i>				
Officers		1	1	3
Upper subordinates		1		4
Lower subordinates		3		7
Clerks		8		
Peons and other servants		20		26
Coolies		84		68
<i>Persons indirectly employed.</i>				
Contractors		3	1	28
Contractors' regular employees				7
Coolies	---	60	---	132
Postal Department				
TOTAL	1	124	1	95
Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents, etc.)		1		1
Post Masters	1	28	1	7
Miscellaneous agents				18
Clerks		16		6
Postmen, etc.		39		39
Road establishment		18		18
Railway mail service —				
Supervising officers				
Clerks and Sorters				
Mail guards, etc.				---
Combined offices —				
Signallers				
Messengers, etc.		22		6
Telegraph Department.				
TOTAL		3	3	25
Administrative establishment	---			
Signalling			3	7
Clerks				2
Skilled labour	---	---		---
Unskilled labour	---	---		---
Messengers, etc.	---	---	---	16
Cochin Forest Tramway.				
TOTAL	4	406	17	363
<i>Persons directly employed.</i>				
Officers	2	4	3	---
Subordinates drawing more than Rs 75 per mensem	2	4	2	---
Do from Rs 20 to Rs 75 do	---	58	12	38
Do under Rs 20 do	---	262	1	271
<i>Persons indirectly employed</i>				
Contractors	---	3		6
Contractors' regular employees	---	3		2
Coolies	---	72	---	50

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX—(cont.)

Number of persons employed on the 15th March 1921 on Railways and on the Irrigation,
 Port (M & T) and Trigon's Departments as compared with those employed on the 15th March of 1911.

Class of persons employed	1921		1911	
	Europeans and Anglo- Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians
1	2	3	4	5
Cochin Anchal Department.				
TOTAL	—	232	—	181
Supervising officers	—	2	—	1
Anchal Masters	—	52	—	45
Miscellaneous agents	—	2	—	2
Clerks	—	21	—	12
Anchabees and other servants	—	122	—	84
Road establishment	—	25	—	37

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—(cont.)
Distribution of Industries and Persons employed

CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND PERSONS EMPLOYED														
	Total number of persons employed	Number of persons employed										Number of adults females employed per 1000 adults males	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1000 adults males	
		Unskilled labourers		Skilled workmen		Directors, Superintendents and Clerical		Indians		Others				
		Total		Total		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Males		Females				
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES														
VIII. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	29	973	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	...
() Tobacco	20	973	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	17	...
II. MINING AND QUARRIES														
IX. MINING AND QUARRIES	11	1444	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...
() Coal	11	1444	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	...
III. FOOD AND DRINK														
X. FOOD AND DRINK	11	276	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Tea	1	276	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Coffee	1	276	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Rubber	1	276	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Other	1	276	31	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
IV. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHERS														
XI. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AND OTHERS	4	291	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Building and construction	3	291	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Other	1	291	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS														
XII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	7	279	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Railways	7	279	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Other	1	279	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
VI. TRADE AND COMMERCE														
XIII. TRADE AND COMMERCE	1	220	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Wholesale and retail trade	1	220	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
() Other	1	220	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

Particulars of Establishments employing 20 or more persons in 1921 and 1911

ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOY- ING 20 OR MORE PERSONS		INDUSTRIES									
		All Industries	I Growing of special products	IV Textiles and connected industries	VI Wood etc industries	VII Metal industries	VIII Glass and earthware industries	IX Industries connected with chemical products	X Food industries	XIV Construction of means of transport and communication	XVI Industries of luxury
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS { 1921 1911	92 65	22 21	8 2	6 3	7 4	20 15	11 9	9 6	4	5 5
	(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities { 1921 1911	6	1	2		1			1		1
	(ii) Directed by Registered Companies { 1921 1911	23	11	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	2
	(iii) Owned by private persons										
	(a) European or Anglo-Indian { 1921 1911	15	8		2	2		1	.	1	1
	(b) Indian { 1921 1911	43	2	4	2		19	5	5	2	1
	(c) Others { 1921 1911										
B	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED { 1921 1911	8 058 6,402	2 743 3 837	963 194	513 447	513 122	1,136 807	1 488 614	303 173	204	195 208
	(a) Direction, Supervision and Clerical { 1921 1911	692 214	230 41	67 13	44 17	56 10	81 38	109 16	61 28	17	27 21
	(b) Skilled work men { 1921 1911	1,575 1,311	171 718	197 73	140 138	216 38	170 48	371 103	28 55	142	181 138
	(c) Unskilled labour { 1921 1911	5,791 4,877	2,842 8,078	699 108	329 292	241 74	876 721	1,003 165	214 90	45	97 49
	(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men { 1921 1911	293 218	170 804	1,208 259		9 14	203 178	23 88	340 254		— 28
	(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults { 1921 1911	123 181	240 238	80 128	89 7	26	105 206	9 40	5 11		

NOTE—Figures for 1911 under A are not available

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

Organization / Establishments.

[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Places of origin of skilled employees.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT9

MONTH PLACE	Total number of workmen		I Growing of special products				II Textiles and connected industries				V Leather, etc industries		VI Wood etc industries		VII Metal industries		VIII Glass and earthenware industries				IX Industries connected with chemical products				X Food industries				XIV Construc- tion of means of transport		XVI Industries of luxury	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1 In the Pro- vince or State (Cochin State)	1 289	49	50	1	204	35	4		135		185	163	13	274	21	130					117											
2. Outside the Province	286	44	93	30	14	12	10	2	5		31	3	87		6	12					25											
Madras Presidency	200	30	76	16	7	12	10	2	5		26	3	50		4	9					10											
Colombatore	53	17	40	10	3		4	1	4				1	1							1											
Cuddalore	1										1																					
Godavari	1										3																					
Madras	117	12	32		4	12	2	2	1		10	3	35		1	9					8											
Nilgiris	5		2										2																			
South Canara	3		1								1		1																			
Salem	6	1					4	1																								
Tanjore	1		1																													
Trinnevelly	2																															
Trichinopoly	3										2		1								1											
Travancore	75	13	16	13	7						5		29		2	3					16											
Mysore	1		1	1									1																			
Goorg	1		1	1									2																			
Bombay	3		1										4																			
Kathawar	4												1																			
Cutch	1												1																			
Agri	1												1																			
3. Outside India	17	3	6	3									10		1																	
Armenia	5												5																			
England	5	2	3	2									2																			
Scotland	6	1	3	1									3																			
Portugal	1														1																	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

Distribution of certain Races in certain Industrial Establishments

RACE OR CASTE	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS																	
	Total		I Growing of special products		IV Textiles and connected industries		VI Wood etc industries		VII Metal industries		IX Industries connected with chemical products		X Food industries		XIV Construction of means of transport and communication		XVI Industries of luxury	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
Total European and Anglo-Indians	166	73	111	71	10	2	9		16		8		8		3		1	—
Number employed as																		
(a) Managers	39		22		3		3		6		1		2		1		1	
(b) Supervising staff	163	70	85	63	4	2	2		7		2		2		12			
(c) Clerical staff	14				5				2		4		4					
(d) Skilled workmen	8	3	4	3			4											

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

Proportional Distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF EMPLOYMENT									
	Total number employed	I Growing of special products	IV Textiles and connected industries	V Leather etc in industries	VI Wood etc. industries	VII Metal industries	VIII Glass and earthenware industries	IX Industries connected with chemical products	X Food industries	XVI Industries of luxury
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1										
Adult women	10,000	5,270	3,017	15		15	1,000	163	400	—
Children	1,000	606	150		36	8	114	12	2	12
Male	600	354	86	—	36	8	90	12	2	12
Female	400	312	64				24		—	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of power

TYPE OF POWER USED	INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS									
	Total Establishments	I. Growing of special products.	II. Textiles and connected industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass & earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and assembling.	XV. Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Steam	12	1	3	3	5	2	11	7	1	1
Oil	11	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	1
Gas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—There are no establishments using type of power of water and electricity

PART II.

IMPERIAL TABLES

TABLE I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

NOTE —The total area of the State as computed on the recent "India Map" and furnished from the Land Record Office is 1479 square miles as against 1361 shown in the Census Report of 1911

TABLE II

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875 and not in 1872 as in British India

TABLE II
Variation in
Population

7

TABLE II
VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875

INTERNAL SERIES

SEXES	MALES										FEMALES									
	1921					1911					1901					1871 to 1921				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871 to 1921	1861 to 1901	1851 to 1901	1841 to 1901	1831 to 1901
1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cochin State	975 859	918 116	812 823	722 806	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	641 114	+ 99 879	+ 186 863	+ 39 119	+ 121 823	— 326
Coastal-Kanniyarum	279 211	264 431	225 091	207 218	179 026	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	187 261	+ 14 256	+ 29 711	+ 27 429	+ 20 010	- 8 879
Chengannur	31 868	23 123	22 160	27 863	20 020	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	30 297	+ 1 215	+ 4 023	+ 1 175	+ 7 018	+ 543
Malabar-Kanniyarum	744 713	729 923	622 833	543 020	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	461 812	+ 14 763	+ 32 027	+ 16 118	+ 20 478	+ 323
Travancore	196 813	179 716	148 104	128 267	101 625	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	201 712	+ 21 837	+ 24 023	+ 16 117	+ 21 863	+ 2 563
PUT	179 131	165 314	141 818	128 267	101 625	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	113 114	+ 8 646	+ 18 790	+ 17 421	+ 20 478	+ 2 563
CLINT	81 868	91 863	82 840	74 863	67 703	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	43 863	+ 2 813	+ 1 760	+ 10 764	+ 11 063	+ 1 760

SEXES	MALES										FEMALES									
	1921					1911					1901					1871 to 1921				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871 to 1921	1861 to 1901	1851 to 1901	1841 to 1901	1831 to 1901
1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
+ 217 868	432 359	437 312	445 290	381 861	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	341 813	+ 241 863	+ 241 863	+ 241 863	+ 241 863	+ 241 863
+ 31 868	162 354	156 722	131 016	106 820	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	91 108	+ 100 768	+ 100 768	+ 100 768	+ 100 768	+ 100 768
+ 11 411	17 338	16 826	14 710	14 111	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	10 034	+ 12 854	+ 12 854	+ 12 854	+ 12 854	+ 12 854
+ 83 723	162 340	90 143	20 223	73 814	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	28 231	+ 14 420	+ 14 420	+ 14 420	+ 14 420	+ 14 420
+ 19 871	92 337	82 520	71 241	63 080	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	51 708	+ 61 977	+ 61 977	+ 61 977	+ 61 977	+ 61 977
+ 13 423	81 719	80 126	73 896	63 713	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	50 228	+ 68 178	+ 68 178	+ 68 178	+ 68 178	+ 68 178
+ 23 228	44 646	41 073	43 020	39 420	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	33 070	+ 43 913	+ 43 913	+ 43 913	+ 43 913	+ 43 913

TABLE III

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.
Towns and Villages classified
by Population.

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TABLE III

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Towns	Total number of Inhabited Towns & Villages	Population										IMPERIAL SERIES.									
		Under 100		100-1,000		1,000-5,000		5,000-10,000		10,000-20,000		20,000-50,000		50,000-100,000		100,000-200,000		200,000-500,000		500,000-1,000,000	
		Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
Cochin State.	222	2,286	21	15,941	76	112,767	122	414,786	26	247,225	8	184,822	5	74,541	5,851						
Cochin State	62	402	5	1,401	3	8,413	16	60,014	11	83,008	7	86,823	5	48,703	1,816						
Carpenter	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	6,001	4	25,618	—	—	—	—	101						
Malabar	64	—	3	2,302	11	10,046	27	122,018	10	63,845	—	—	—	—	1,715						
Trichur	73	974	6	4,410	27	41,196	24	85,000	6	27,006	—	—	1	27,796	809						
Talappi	75	—	8	6,553	25	27,486	20	118,065	8	18,784	—	—	—	—	490						
Chittur	27	1,006	2	1,902	6	7,815	15	55,745	4	27,220	1	17,000	—	—	1,300						

TABLE IV

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 8 and 9 are only approximate.

Oranganur was for the first time treated as a town in 1913, and the two towns Chittur and Tattamangalam were united into one Municipal Town in 1914.

TABLE IV

Towns classified by Popu-
lation with variation
since 1875

TABLE IV
SYSTEMS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1876

[illegible]

TABLE V

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION
BY RELIGION.

TABLE V

Towns arranged Territorially with Population by Religion.

TABLE V

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

[illegible]

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

TABLE VI.
Religion.

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TABLE VI
RELIGION

COCHIN STATE.

INTERNAL SERVICE.

TALUK	FOUL THOR			HINDU			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN			JAIN		JEW		AHMAD	
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cochin State.	878 080	462 989	400 131	616 132	318 418	380 714	68 717	34 940	33 777	262 692	181 728	130 687	101 587	167 687	580 366	198 170		
Co-Ma-Kash- J. Saver	270 281	112 555	130 826	140 554	72 313	73 220	17 497	9 124	8 367	111 174	60 017	64 567	99 077	1 087	532 272			
Co. L. St.	84 808	37 254	37 350	22 976	12 004	11 972	8 689	4 241	4 333	1 933	1 010	927						
St. Michael's- nam	208 712	102 500	106 312	122 691	64 191	68 500	10 527	5 317	5 200	65 321	21 800	22 513			108 45	51 268	179 170	
St. Peter	190 812	91 267	99 545	150 081	63 100	67 912	61 150	3 122	3 072	53 720	30 306	27 404	2 1 3					
Tahsil	170 131	61 710	67 421	126 316	60 013	66 303	18 668	9 302	9 300	25 170	12 205	12 177						
Chilla	95 208	46 040	49 102	62 744	27 366	43 378	7 196	3 247	3 035	6 268	3 007	2 807						

TABLE VII

ALL RELIGIONS.

Age, Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII

ALL RELIGIONS.
Age Sex and Civil condition

COCHISE STATE

TEMPERATURE

TABLE VII.

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AN RELIGIONS.

Age Sex and Civil condition

Age	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
	M	F	M	F										M	F	M	F
1																
0-1	25,274	14,075	14,199													
1-2	19,746	9,253	9,493													
2-3	27,428	13,470	13,958													
3-4	24,419	14,800	19,618													
4-5	27,319	13,973	13,346													
TOTAL 0-5	123,753	65,529	58,224													
6-10	123,529	67,033	56,497	163	10	53	5	1	4							
10-15	115,172	62,451	52,721	3,373	163	3,210	31	8	23							
15-20	93,753	48,471	45,282	24,543	3,377	22,166	1,167	70	1,037							
20-25	88,743	40,363	48,380	16,373	17,473	38,846	3,339	718	2,491							
25-30	81,256	37,020	44,237	63,877	27,321	36,556	8,000	1,825	4,745							
30-35	76,176	34,180	42,006	59,342	29,147	30,195	8,311	1,700	6,595							
35-40	61,713	27,037	34,676	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
40-45	53,253	25,700	27,553	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
45-50	37,357	19,422	17,935	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
50-55	34,843	17,028	17,815	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
55-60	27,532	14,119	13,413	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
60-65	21,549	9,547	11,992	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
65-70	9,534	4,377	5,157	59,349	33,05	26,294	9,009	1,970	7,101							
TOTAL 6-64	1,123,131	582,321	540,810	3,373	163	3,210	31	8	23							
GRAND TOTAL	1,123,131	582,321	540,810	3,373	163	3,210	31	8	23							

TABLE VII
Hindu
Age, Sex and Civil condition

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TABLE VII — (cont.)

COCHIN STATE

HINDU.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons		Males	
	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																
0—1	18,135	8,969	9,176	18,135	8,969	9,176										
1—2	11,827	6,089	5,788	11,827	6,089	5,788										
2—3	17,562	8,748	8,814	17,562	8,748	8,814										
3—4	19,746	9,644	10,102	19,746	9,644	10,102										
4—5	18,223	9,075	9,148	18,223	9,075	9,148										
TOTAL 0—5	85,493	42,465	43,028	85,493	42,465	43,028										
6—10	85,327	43,113	42,214	85,246	43,109	42,137	78	4	74	3			8			
10—15	79,547	40,506	38,981	76,851	40,457	36,894	2,619	105	2,514	77	4		73			
15—20	61,716	30,278	31,438	43,717	28,148	16,569	17,113	2,075	15,038	886	55		831			
20—25	58,573	26,713	31,860	19,642	15,424	4,218	35,755	10,729	25,026	3,176	500		2,616			
25—30	54,656	25,028	29,628	8,092	6,481	1,611	41,879	17,537	24,342	4,685	1,010		3,675			
30—35	48,035	22,779	25,256	3,406	2,595	811	38,606	18,916	19,690	6,093	1,268		4,915			
35—40	41,433	21,261	20,172	1,770	1,927	443	33,033	18,564	14,469	6,630	1,870		5,260			
40—45	36,413	18,162	18,251	992	638	350	26,639	15,817	10,822	8,782	1,702		7,080			
45—50	25,103	12,404	12,699	601	418	188	17,407	10,693	6,714	7,095	1,298		5,797			
50—55	24,402	11,728	12,679	405	257	148	14,516	9,872	4,646	9,479	1,594		7,885			
55—60	15,199	7,992	7,207	215	131	84	8,816	6,610	2,206	6,168	1,251		4,917			
60—65	15,001	6,503	8,491	221	138	88	6,346	4,855	1,451	8,497	1,510		6,987			
65—70	6,459	3,016	3,423	108	55	53	2,562	2,098	464	3,769	863		2,906			
70 and over	8,072	3,425	5,247	138	63	75	2,444	2,017	427	6,090	1,345		4,745			
GRAND TOTAL	646,132	315,418	330,714	326,897	181,696	145,201	247,815	119,892	127,938	71,420	13,830		57,690			

TABLE VII.
Musalman.
Age, Sex and Civil condition.

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TABLE VII—(cont)

IMPERIAL SERIES.

MUSALMAN
Age, Sex and Civil condition

OF	POPULATION		UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Total		Males		Females		Persons		Males		Females		Persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	2 814	1 051	845	265	2 614	1 051	265	2 614	1 051	265	2 614	1 051	265	2 614
4-1	1 297	724	623	1 297	724	623	1 297	724	623	1 297	724	623	1 297	724
1-2	1 973	977	977	1 973	977	977	1 973	977	977	1 973	977	977	1 973	977
2-3	2 823	1 006	1 006	2 823	1 006	1 006	2 823	1 006	1 006	2 823	1 006	1 006	2 823	1 006
3-4	1 945	1 014	961	1 945	1 014	961	1 945	1 014	961	1 945	1 014	961	1 945	1 014
4-5	2 433	1 002	1 002	2 433	1 002	1 002	2 433	1 002	1 002	2 433	1 002	1 002	2 433	1 002
TOTAL 0-5	9 827	5 018	4 818	9 827	5 018	4 818	9 827	5 018	4 818	9 827	5 018	4 818	9 827	5 018
6-10	9 254	4 50	4 416	9 254	4 50	4 416	9 254	4 50	4 416	9 254	4 50	4 416	9 254	4 50
10-15	8 286	3 902	3 902	8 286	3 902	3 902	8 286	3 902	3 902	8 286	3 902	3 902	8 286	3 902
15-20	6 443	3 094	3 094	6 443	3 094	3 094	6 443	3 094	3 094	6 443	3 094	3 094	6 443	3 094
20-25	5 776	2 628	2 628	5 776	2 628	2 628	5 776	2 628	2 628	5 776	2 628	2 628	5 776	2 628
25-30	4 831	2 469	2 469	4 831	2 469	2 469	4 831	2 469	2 469	4 831	2 469	2 469	4 831	2 469
30-35	4 227	2 323	2 323	4 227	2 323	2 323	4 227	2 323	2 323	4 227	2 323	2 323	4 227	2 323
35-40	3 627	1 950	1 950	3 627	1 950	1 950	3 627	1 950	1 950	3 627	1 950	1 950	3 627	1 950
40-45	2 442	1 296	1 296	2 442	1 296	1 296	2 442	1 296	1 296	2 442	1 296	1 296	2 442	1 296
45-50	2 181	1 114	1 114	2 181	1 114	1 114	2 181	1 114	1 114	2 181	1 114	1 114	2 181	1 114
50-55	1 274	704	704	1 274	704	704	1 274	704	704	1 274	704	704	1 274	704
55-60	1 341	728	728	1 341	728	728	1 341	728	728	1 341	728	728	1 341	728
60-65	333	244	244	333	244	244	333	244	244	333	244	244	333	244
65-70	335	244	244	335	244	244	335	244	244	335	244	244	335	244
70 and over	63 717	34 940	34 940	63 717	34 940	34 940	63 717	34 940	34 940	63 717	34 940	34 940	63 717	34 940
GRAND TOTAL	12 500	5 877	5 877	12 500	5 877	5 877	12 500	5 877	5 877	12 500	5 877	5 877	12 500	5 877

TABLE VII

Christian
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

COCHIN STATE
TABLE VII.—(cont)
CHRISTIAN,
Age, Sex and Civil condition

AGE	POPULATION										IMPERIAL SERIES									
	UNMARRIED					MARRIED					WIDOWED									
	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1																				
0-1	8 036	4 025	4 011	8 036	1 026	4,011														
1-2	5 516	2 838	2,078	5 516	2 838	2,078														
2-3	7 861	3 912	3,949	7 861	3 912	3,949														
3-4	8 524	4,210	4,308	8 524	4 210	4,308														
4-5	7 625	3,875	3,750	7 625	3 875	3,750														
TOTAL 0-5	37,562	18,806	19,096	37 562	18 806	18,096														
5-10	38 186	19,419	18 767	38 171	19 415	18,766	15	4												
10-15	35,556	17,953	17,603	34 826	17,865	16 951	712	65												
15-20	25,186	12 811	12 375	17,449	11,659	5,981	7,428	1,182												
20-25	23,547	11 054	12 168	6 509	5,866	1,158	16,492	5,617												
25-30	20,719	9 921	10 798	2 577	1,914	463	17,355	7,767												
30-35	17,689	8 864	8 885	846	504	342	15,393	8,010												
35-40	15,947	8,866	7 501	491	276	215	13,594	7,669												
40-45	13,150	6 794	6,956	355	177	178	10,343	6,086												
45-50	10 353	5,591	4,760	252	149	108	7,761	4,890												
50-55	9,285	4 166	4,120	132	76	56	5,295	3,468												
55-60	5 481	2,786	2,096	68	44	24	3,357	2,278												
60-65	5 667	2,467	2,680	78	47	81	2 399	1,762												
65-70	2 560	1 280	1,290	44	90	14	1,119	878												
70 and over	2 207	1 437	1,680	61	93	28	970	771												
GRAND TOTAL	287 595	141 779	130 897	139 422	70,191	62,091	102 173	50,382	61 841	21 000	4 995	16 006								

TABLE VII

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JAIN
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

TABLE VII—(cont.)

JAIN
Age Sex and Civil condition.

IMPERIAL SERIES

KUN STATE

AGE	POPULATION				UNMARRIED				MARRIED				WIDOWED			
	Persons		Female		Persons		Female		Persons		Female		Persons		Female	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0-1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1-2	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2-3	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3-4	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2
4-5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL 0-5	11	6	6	6	14	6	6	6	14	6	6	6	14	6	6	6
6-10	9	6	6	6	9	6	6	6	9	6	6	6	9	6	6	6
10-15	12	7	7	7	11	4	4	7	11	4	4	7	11	4	4	7
15-20	14	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
20-25	11	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
25-30	13	10	8	8	3	3	3	3	7	4	3	3	7	4	3	3
30-35	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
35-40	6	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
40-45	6	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
45-50	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-55	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
55-60	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	101	54	43	46	19	17	17	17	46	21	23	23	46	21	23	23

TABLE VII.

Anim etc.
Age Sex and Civil condition

TABLE VII (cont.)
ANIMISTIC
Age Sex and Civil condition

C- III (STAY)

(1)	POPULATION			U. MARKED			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
0-1	23	10	13	23	10	13	7	7	7	1	1	1
1-2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	7	2	5	7	2	5	6	6	6	—	—	—
3-4	10	5	5	10	5	5	6	6	6	—	—	—
4-5	10	5	5	10	5	5	3	3	3	—	—	—
5-6	21	10	11	21	10	11	19	19	19	—	—	—
TOTAL 0-6	73	33	40	73	33	40	19	19	19	—	—	—
7-10	12	17	15	22	17	15	15	15	15	—	—	—
10-15	29	15	14	25	15	10	1	1	1	—	—	—
15-20	13	15	20	22	15	7	12	12	12	—	—	—
20-25	43	17	25	11	8	3	29	9	20	2	1	1
25-30	24	16	20	2	1	1	23	14	19	1	1	1
30-35	25	21	14	3	2	—	27	16	11	4	4	1
35-40	22	18	14	3	2	1	25	13	19	2	2	2
40-45	21	7	14	1	—	1	16	7	11	2	2	2
45-50	21	17	4	—	—	—	17	15	2	2	2	2
50-55	7	3	4	—	—	—	6	3	3	1	1	1
55-60	11	5	6	—	—	—	7	5	2	—	—	—
60-65	7	4	3	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	1	1
65-70	5	4	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
70 and over	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	543	265	278	123	66	57	123	69	54	32	13	19

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

NOTE 1.—Of the 5,703 (4,219 males and 1,489 females), Christians literate in English 56 (37 males and 19 females) are Europeans and allied races and 303 (143 males and 160 females) are Anglo Indians

2.—Education among Indian Christians by Sect

AGE	NUMBER LITERATE											
	INDIAN CHRISTIANS			PROTESTANT			ROMAN CATHOLIC			SYRIAN		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total	68 081	45 770	22 311	1 043	694	349	51 634	20 871	10,763	55,404	24,205	11,199
0—10	2,862	1 652	1 210	41	25	16	1,377	763	614	1,444	864	580
10—15	10,759	6 212	4 547	159	91	68	4 590	2,541	2,049	6 010	3,630	2,480
15—20	10 006	6,058	3 948	166	91	72	4,739	2,845	1 894	5,101	3,119	1,982
20 and over	44 454	31 818	12,636	677	181	193	20 928	14,722	6,206	22,849	16,642	6,207

TABLE VIII
EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

OCEAN STATE

AGE	POPULATION										LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	TOTAL					LITERATE					ILLITERATE			
	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS		MALES		PERSONS		MALES	
	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-10	154,378	135,855	132,805	7,625	4,658	3,973	253,636	192,686	186,431	238	186	108	103	103
10-18	121,372	63,441	61,131	22,982	18,850	0,130	99,496	67,655	61,655	2,896	1,867	748	435	435
15-20	53,723	46,471	47,963	24,936	18,000	8,840	64,797	50,175	47,022	4,241	3,877	684	566	566
20 and over	494,677	320,184	323,818	115,764	94,845	38,093	379,723	314,810	298,128	18,778	0,510	1,406	716	716
Total	979,666	623,539	626,721	131,416	122,666	49,329	737,676	628,658	604,961	19,666	14,756	3,276	1,738	1,738
0-10	179,329	95,379	92,515	4,326	3,840	1,000	164,296	97,799	88,508	181	103	80	40	40
10-18	79,847	40,666	36,961	13,973	9,303	4,472	63,872	37,803	31,500	1,735	1,868	435	435	435
15-20	61,716	50,379	51,456	14,179	10,017	4,168	47,837	30,361	27,376	2,896	3,237	566	566	566
20 and over	234,649	156,806	178,083	74,823	64,390	18,067	266,826	190,620	186,700	7,194	6,477	1,406	716	716
Total	646,132	313,416	326,714	166,467	166,296	26,611	519,723	415,625	394,793	12,629	19,264	3,276	1,738	1,738
0-10	19,216	9,817	9,603	123	101	31	19,178	9,716	9,400	7	6	1	1	1
10-18	8,254	4,850	4,614	324	430	60	8,776	4,418	4,265	18	11	1	1	1
15-20	6,696	5,302	5,578	623	563	77	6,941	3,740	3,801	51	69	2	2	2
20 and over	23,433	16,971	18,499	4,871	4,355	316	23,862	12,718	12,114	151	147	4	4	4
Total	62,717	34,946	33,777	5,899	5,331	518	62,948	29,896	27,589	221	213	8	8	8

TABLE VIII
Education by Religion
and Age

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TABLE VIII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE		POPULATION										IMPERIAL SERIFS					
		EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE				LITERATE				ILLITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
Religion	AGE	TOTAL		LITERATE		ILLITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH		ILLITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH		ILLITERATE		LITERATE IN ENGLISH	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Christian	0-10	75,748	38,285	37,463	2,950	1,708	1,242	72,798	36,577	36,221	117	76	41	117	76	41	
	10-15	35,556	17,563	17,993	10,850	6,238	4,612	24,706	11,715	12,991	862	497	365	862	497	365	
	15-20	25,186	12,811	12,375	10,079	6,083	3,996	15,107	6,721	8,386	1,390	989	401	1,390	989	401	
	20 and over	126,105	62,709	63,396	44,891	32,011	12,880	81,211	30,658	50,553	3,359	2,657	742	3,359	2,657	742	
	Total	282,595	131,758	150,837	68,770	46,085	22,685	193,825	85,673	108,152	5,708	4,219	1,489	5,708	4,219	1,489	
Jain	0-10	23	14	9	4	4		19	10	9				19	10	9	
	10-15	12	6	7	2	1	1	10	4	6	1	1	1	10	4	6	
	15-20	14	7	7	5	6		9	3	7				9	3	7	
	20 and over	52	32	20	25	23	2	27	9	18	2	2	2	27	9	18	
	Total	101	58	43	36	33	3	65	25	40	4	3	3	65	25	40	
Jew	0-10	294	142	152	9	3	6	285	139	146	3	2	1	285	139	146	
	10-15	134	69	75	31	19	12	103	50	53	1	1	1	103	50	53	
	15-20	102	58	44	33	23	10	69	35	34	4	1	2	69	35	34	
	20 and over	637	328	309	252	178	74	385	150	235	35	27	8	385	150	235	
	Total	1,167	587	580	325	223	102	842	364	478	43	31	12	842	364	478	
Animist	0-10	83	49	34				83	49	34				83	49	34	
	10-15	29	18	11				29	18	11				29	18	11	
	15-20	33	16	20	1	1		34	14	20				34	14	20	
	20 and over	221	116	105	2	1	1	219	116	104				219	116	104	
	Total	368	198	170	3	2	1	365	196	169				365	196	169	

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE — While in Table VIII the whole population is dealt with, this table deals with only selected castes, tribes and races, the minor ones being left out of account.

TABLE IX.

Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races.

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TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

BY TRIBES OR RACES.	POPULATION						LITERATE IN ENGLISH									
	TOTAL			LITERATE			ILLITERATE			Persons			Males		Females	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
																Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	8 879	4 001	4 878	2 433	2 341	1 332	4 186	1 450	2 736	2 706	612	615	59	—	—	
3	2 536	2 014	2 536	1 038	1 015	—	4 860	2 420	2 440	2 471	12	12	1	—	—	
4	6 414	3 463	2 951	2 821	2 378	613	8 411	3 482	4 929	3 471	171	105	3	—	—	
5	21 524	11 470	10 054	10 478	6 305	2 873	11 153	7 3 5	7 873	7 873	3 263	3 019	150	—	—	
6	8 668	4 475	4 193	1 812	1 013	500	6 148	2 772	3 376	3 376	614	614	20	—	—	
7	4 616	2 753	1 863	1 416	1 377	1 0	2 686	1 446	1 240	1 104	224	203	25	—	—	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	463	253	210	63	48	47	419	226	193	206	8	8	—	—	—	
10	2 663	1 603	1 060	722	686	78	8 411	3 482	4 929	3 471	171	105	3	—	—	
11	3 378	1 954	1 424	1 111	712	12	12 286	2 747	9 539	7 540	61	81	8	—	—	
12	15 157	7 828	7 329	1 911	1 023	203	289 183	87 207	111 981	111 981	211	702	63	—	—	
13	221 663	107 231	114 432	27 828	19 077	3 583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15	4 863	2 070	2 793	427	409	10	4 273	1 623	2 650	2 650	24	27	1	—	—	
16	23 917	11 578	12 339	4 828	4 170	451	31 227	18 244	17 803	17 803	43	40	8	—	—	
17	8 471	4 409	4 062	2 778	2 311	31	8 824	4 073	8 751	8 751	—	—	—	—	—	
18	2 233	1 071	1 162	623	279	200	1 446	518	923	923	11	11	—	—	—	
19	3 637	2 037	1 600	263	219	81	6 651	2 679	3 972	3 972	—	—	—	—	—	
20	1 222	545	677	713	590	287	519	301	218	218	186	142	53	—	—	
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	417	211	206	139	111	25	272	130	149	149	41	40	1	—	—	
23	16 228	8 020	8 208	2 778	2 111	21	9 424	4 711	4 713	4 713	8	7	—	—	—	
24	3 412	1 811	1 601	78	57	—	3 243	1 531	1 712	1 712	—	—	—	—	—	
25	131 664	62 977	68 687	46 627	27 013	13 611	99 287	53 084	54 455	54 455	2 060	2 060	1 107	—	—	
26	2 457	1 800	1 657	1 121	1 107	15	2 213	1 063	1 150	1 150	—	—	—	—	—	
27	2 457	1 153	1 304	252	218	49	2 275	1 026	1 249	1 249	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE IX
Education by Selected
Castes, Tribes or Races

XVII

TABLE IX.—(cont).

EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

POPULATION

LITERATE IN ENGLISH

CAST, TRIBE OR RACE	TOTAL				LITERATE				ILLITERATE				LITERATE IN ENGLISH			
	PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS		MALES		FEMALES		PERSONS		MALES	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
INDIAN																
Pandaram	3,560	1,731	1,826	228	185	17	3,332	1,519	1,793	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pandaram	1,299	737	562	374	352	22	325	385	610	12	8	1	18	19	20	21
Pandaram	7,115	3,988	3,127	52	11	11	7,093	3,917	3,176	1	2	3	22	23	24	25
Pandaram	69,123	34,471	34,652	641	560	91	68,782	33,921	34,861	2	2	2	26	27	28	29
Pandaram	9,507	4,266	5,241	1,109	884	221	8,398	3,378	5,020	24	22	2	30	31	32	33
Pandaram	2,038	1,285	753	266	255	11	1,772	1,020	712	11	11	11	34	35	36	37
INDIAN																
Vellathalappan	3,185	1,400	1,605	524	378	116	2,691	1,112	1,549	10	4	6	38	39	40	41
Vellathalappan	6,232	3,157	3,075	1,123	1,057	571	5,104	2,100	3,004	8	8	10	42	43	44	45
Vellathalappan	4,587	2,879	1,708	1,104	911	170	3,483	1,915	1,568	181	171	10	46	47	48	49
Vellathalappan	3,347	1,565	1,782	181	348	133	2,866	1,217	1,649	8	7	1	50	51	52	53
Vellathalappan	4,755	2,374	2,381	15	10	5	4,711	2,363	2,346	8	7	1	54	55	56	57
CHRISTIAN																
Parakkal	56,018	28,873	27,615	3,825	3,639	146	52,193	24,731	27,459	85	92	3	58	59	60	61
Parakkal	6,511	3,619	3,006	841	804	97	5,703	2,731	2,969	42	39	3	62	63	64	65
CHRISTIAN																
St. Paul's	2,182	1,173	1,009	629	276	353	1,553	897	656	303	111	109	66	67	68	69
St. Paul's	66	43	21	60	39	21	6	6	2	58	17	19	70	71	72	73
St. Paul's	260,147	130,512	129,805	68,081	15,770	22,311	192,266	81,772	110,494	5,349	1,019	1,310	74	75	76	77
St. Paul's	101	58	11	36	13	3	63	27	10	5	3	2	78	79	80	81
St. Paul's	1,167	687	580	725	223	102	812	361	451	43	31	12	82	83	84	85
CHRISTIAN																
St. Paul's	274	118	126	2	1	1	272	117	125	1	1	1	86	87	88	89
St. Paul's	91	50	11	1	1	1	93	11	11	93	11	11	90	91	92	93

TABLE X.

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LANGUAGE.

TABLE XI.

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BIRTH PLACE.

TABLE XI

COCHIN STATE

BIRTH PLACE.

INTERNAL SERIES.

BIRTH PLACE	POPULATION		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Population of the State	579,063	491,009	486,131
A.—Born in India	579,616	482,907	480,101
I.—Within the Province of Examination—(Cochin State)	530,321	464,873	474,766
II.—Provinces and States in India beyond the Province of Examination.	49,295	18,034	35,335
(A) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE PROVINCE OF EXAMINATION.			
1.—British Territory (Madras Presidency)	26,296	13,414	13,882
Bellary	3	3	1
Chingleput	1,338	1,018	1,320
Ganjam	1	1	
Godavari	2	1	1
Karnool	1	1	
Madras	222	106	116
Madras	216	135	81
Mahabar	21,658	9,783	11,875
Nellore	8	8	2
Nilgiris	29	19	10
North Arcot	16	4	12
South Canara	233	646	307
Salem	181	171	10
South Arcot	3	3	1
Tanjore	117	68	80
Tinnevely	687	377	310
Trichinopoly	121	86	35
Vizagapatam	3	3	1
2.—Indian States.	12,389	6,622	6,967
Tanjore	12,331	6,600	6,981
Palakur	8	8	8
(B) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	643	427	400
1.—British Territory	284	137	107
Bombay	9	5	8
Bombay	177	109	68
Bombay	3	3	2
.. .. .	33	24	11
.. .. .	1		1
.. .. .	7	5	2
.. .. .	7	4	3
.. .. .	344	273	301
.. .. .	9	7	3

TABLE XI.—(cont)

COCHIN STATE

BIRTH PLACE

IMPERIAL SERIES

BIRTH PLACE 1	POPULATION		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4
2— <i>Indian States (cont)</i>			
BOMBAY STATES	477	232	245
(a) Cutch ...	15	14	1
(b) Kathiawar	462	218	244
Hyderabad ...	9	2	7
Kashmir ...	1		1
Mysore ...	77	42	35
Rajputana	11		11
(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS	72	49	23
I FRENCH SETTLEMENTS	18	10	8
Pondicherry ...	3	2	1
Karikal	1		1
Maho ..	14	8	6
II PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT	54	39	15
Goa ...	54	39	15
B—Born in other Asiatic Countries	18	12	6
Arabia ...	1	1	
Ceylon ...	9	6	3
Persia ...	1	1	
Turkey in Asia	7	4	3
C—Born in Europe.	45	34	11
(1) UNITED KINGDOM	27	20	7
England and Wales	18	14	4
Scotland	6	5	1
Ireland	3	1	2
(2) OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	18	14	4
Belgium ...	1		1
France ...	1		1
Holland ..	2	2	
Norway ...	2	1	1
Portugal	3	2	1
Spain	9	9	
D—Born in America.	3	3	
United States	3	3	
E—Born in Australasia	4	1	3
New Zealand	2		2
Philippines ...	2	1	1

TABLE XII

INFIRMITIES.

PART I—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.

- 1 Of the insane, 1 Hindu female, 1 Christian female and 1 Christian male are blind, and 2 Hindu males and 1 Christian female are deaf-mute
Of the deaf-mute, 1 Hindu male is insane, and 1 Hindu male and 2 Christian females are blind.
Of the blind, 2 Hindu males, 1 Hindu female and one Christian female are deaf mute
Of the leper 1 Hindu male is deaf-mute
- 2 Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head and the double infirmities are 15 in number

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES

COCHIN STATE

Part I.—Distribution by Age.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

AGE	POPULATION AFFLICTED			DEAF			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LAME		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
1-2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	—	—
2-3	13	9	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	12	8	4	—	—	—
3-4	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	—
4-5	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	—	—
TOTAL 0-5	46	29	18	—	—	—	14	10	4	28	16	12	—	—	—
6-10	134	75	59	2	2	1	20	22	21	22	22	22	4	3	9
10-15	196	110	86	7	8	8	72	80	85	85	85	85	17	11	4
15-20	298	128	170	29	18	11	71	61	30	71	60	31	28	21	9
20-25	216	123	93	34	30	11	63	61	29	61	58	32	42	31	17
25-30	224	123	101	41	27	13	61	58	29	73	73	38	46	36	11
30-35	229	118	101	43	23	18	22	25	27	63	60	45	22	20	19
35-40	297	121	176	22	22	27	27	28	9	25	43	47	36	27	11
40-45	224	120	104	26	21	18	28	18	14	122	45	66	44	24	10
45-50	187	98	89	27	14	23	18	10	8	74	36	25	32	25	12
50-55	183	102	81	29	17	12	29	10	10	66	43	23	44	33	8
55-60	134	76	58	12	11	7	7	4	3	28	28	42	29	22	7
60-65	162	79	83	18	8	10	3	—	3	121	60	60	17	9	8
65-70	93	50	43	12	8	4	—	—	—	73	34	39	8	6	2
70 and over	122	73	49	19	4	6	8	—	6	127	39	68	9	6	2
TOT. 6-70	2,598	1,403	1,195	273	213	108	456	363	227	1,222	567	655	623	330	180
Grand total	2,644	1,451	1,193	281	219	108	464	373	231	1,258	619	677	632	340	180

Part II.—Distribution by Taluk

TALUK	POPULATION AFFLICTED			DEAF			DEAF-MUTE			BLIND			LAME		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cochin State	2,644	1,451	1,193	281	219	108	464	373	231	1,258	619	677	632	340	180
Cochin K. S. Nagar	722	401	321	121	75	46	129	66	63	253	114	139	253	151	87
Cranganore	63	41	22	14	8	6	7	3	3	28	14	14	12	12	—
St. Vincent	454	273	181	62	29	33	117	61	61	251	113	137	83	50	33
Trethar	827	472	355	79	40	39	127	71	61	318	149	169	67	33	14
Talipady	491	253	238	21	21	23	78	60	20	229	125	155	23	24	25
Ch. w.	216	106	110	21	57	37	43	30	13	186	61	125	14	17	7

TABLE XII-A

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES & RACES

NOTE.—The following statement exhibits combination of infirmities by Race, Caste, Sex and Age

Race and Caste	Sex	Age	Infirmities
<i>Hindu</i>			
Chetti	Male	100	Blind and Deaf mute
Thiyan	do	49	Leprosy and do
Kandayan	Female	99	Blind and do
Korimalan (Thattai)	Male	25	Leprosy and do
Do (Kollan)	do	31	Blind and do
Kavay	do	2	Do and do
Q'umulan	do	19	Leprosy and do
Vellai	do	30	Do and do
Others (Ambettan)	Female	53	Do and Blind
<i>Christian</i>			
Indian Christian	Male	38	Do and do
Do	Female	5	Deaf mute and do
Do	do	28	Leprosy and do
Do	do	51	Do and Deaf mute
Do	do	75	Blind and do
Do	do	75	Do and do

Persons suffering from more infirmities than one are included under each head

TABLE XII-A.

CANTON STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEATHS WITH			INSANE			DEAF MUTE			BLIND			LEPER		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HINDU	646 122	318 418	328 714	241	118	123	297	163	132	365	435	479	223	199	84
Ambalvad	2,979	4,061	4,013	7	4	3	4	2	2	15	7	8	1	1	—
Ans. su	5,388	2,044	2,836	4	4	—	1	—	1	5	5	—	2	1	—
Brahmins, Malayali	6,436	2,423	2,973	8	8	—	1	—	1	17	10	7	1	1	—
Do. Tamil	21,334	11,800	10,448	18	8	2	8	—	2	34	14	20	2	2	—
Do. Konkani	2,966	4,366	2,685	12	9	3	1	—	1	11	7	4	—	—	—
Do. Others	4,616	2,732	1,943	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Chetti	9,163	4,136	5,024	6	2	4	18	4	0	8	3	5	3	2	—
Darmagan	378	166	212	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
Elachawen	15,187	7,265	7,941	—	—	—	3	3	—	37	18	19	3	2	—
Ervas	224,966	107,524	116,774	73	33	42	89	53	41	223	160	141	113	88	27
Kachin	4,865	2,030	2,775	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	—	4
Kachin	23,917	17,432	16,961	19	9	10	27	6	21	61	32	27	21	10	7
Kachin	5,424	4,409	4,013	4	4	—	6	3	7	4	3	10	5	8	—
Kazi an	2,283	1,091	1,201	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Karunha	6,384	2,697	2,697	3	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Kashyapa, Malayali	1,222	647	645	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
Kashyapa Chetti	18,223	8,030	8,809	2	1	1	7	4	1	13	6	6	5	4	1
Kashyapa	3,422	1,611	1,831	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Kashyapa	131,254	62,977	68,277	43	23	23	52	26	26	231	98	125	43	30	16
Ottamank	1,437	1,300	1,237	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Panna	2,642	1,123	1,483	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	2	—	3	2	1
Pandana	3,596	1,734	1,826	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	1	1	1	—
Panyan	7,143	3,596	3,787	3	2	1	2	1	1	12	4	9	3	2	—
Panyan	83,623	41,671	41,952	5	3	2	23	10	5	29	43	48	29	27	—
Velala	657	33	672	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Varya	256	279	497	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Varya	3,547	1,568	2,911	5	4	1	3	2	1	11	6	5	2	—	2
Varya	8,222	3,177	3,073	6	4	2	8	2	5	29	9	11	3	3	—
Vishalaksh	3,125	1,470	1,623	4	2	1	3	1	2	7	4	3	2	2	—
Vishalaksh	4,837	2,473	1,708	6	5	1	1	1	—	4	1	2	2	2	—
Vishalaksh	3,547	1,563	1,748	—	—	—	3	2	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
Vishalaksh	4,719	2,379	2,991	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1	1	1	—
Others	21,621	10,309	10,681	8	2	3	16	4	6	12	6	7	1	1	—
MUSALMAN	62,777	34,986	32,777	26	11	13	41	23	21	72	43	29	23	19	4
Joskha	56,618	29,373	27,548	26	9	18	37	19	19	62	40	23	21	17	4
Kashyapa	6,541	2,836	3,005	2	2	—	6	4	2	7	2	2	—	—	—
Others	6,153	2,025	2,127	4	1	3	1	1	—	3	1	2	2	3	—
CHRISTIAN	262,595	131,738	129,837	116	61	49	154	84	72	278	122	138	158	126	23
Ang. Indian	2,182	1,173	1,000	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Islands Christian	258,347	129,542	129,805	116	61	49	153	83	72	285	122	137	157	125	26
JPW	1,167	597	590	4	3	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	1	1	—
ANIMATE	343	129	170	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Grand Total	979,696	492,923	486,773	311	173	163	534	273	231	1,250,613	637	602	546	426	126

TABLE XIII

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

NOTE —Non indigenous castes which are of minor importance are lumped together in the table as "minor castes"

TABLE XIII

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE				TOTAL	LEM	FFVALERS
Cochin State				979,639	432,533	424,121
HINDU	—	—	—	646,132	318,418	336,714
Arumal an	—	—	—	81	13	68
Amal	—	—	—	8,679	4,061	4,818
Id. al	—	—	—	23	13	10
Amalaper	—	—	—	71	34	33
Amalaper amalaper	—	—	—	51	14	27
Amalaper amalaper	—	—	—	915	530	435
Amalaper Keryap	—	—	—	111	72	180
Minor	—	—	—	1,417	794	723
Amalaper	—	—	—	892	323	970
Amalaper	—	—	—	1,229	504	681
Amalaper	—	—	—	891	300	623
Amalaper	—	—	—	88	67	32
Amalaper	—	—	—	2,086	1,403	1,191
Amalaper	—	—	—	1,623	549	642
Amalaper	—	—	—	2,336	8,011	2,536
Amalaper	—	—	—	234	308	191
Amalaper	—	—	—	31	16	18
Amalaper	—	—	—	40,303	21,331	18,367
Amalaper	—	—	—	31	71	223
Amalaper	—	—	—	1,888	1,421	229
Amalaper	—	—	—	3,836	4,973	3,086
Amalaper	—	—	—	330	44	316
Amalaper	—	—	—	179	81	98
Amalaper	—	—	—	8,477	2,826	2,827
Amalaper	—	—	—	21,314	11,970	10,466
Amalaper	—	—	—	1,423	721	718
Amalaper	—	—	—	421	253	310
Amalaper	—	—	—	418	97	341
Amalaper	—	—	—	2,067	1,003	1,000
Amalaper	—	—	—	9,183	4,133	5,078
Amalaper	—	—	—	3	3	—
Amalaper	—	—	—	278	78	194
Amalaper	—	—	—	376	171	312
Amalaper	—	—	—	13,197	7,546	7,641
Amalaper	—	—	—	293	94	111
Amalaper	—	—	—	221,023	197,221	112,771
Amalaper	—	—	—	221,023	197,221	112,771
Amalaper	—	—	—	683	373	310
Amalaper	—	—	—	4,883	2,070	2,775
Amalaper	—	—	—	349	277	271
Amalaper	—	—	—	1,113	67	474
Amalaper	—	—	—	2	—	3

TABLE XIII—(cont)

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE, TRIBE RACE OR NATIONALITY

CASTE	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kammalan	35,917	17,533	18,384
Kallasari	2,436	1,076	1,360
Kollan	8,029	3,870	4,159
Marasari	18,555	8,879	9,676
Moosari	946	477	469
Tattan	5,602	3,089	2,513
Tolkollan	349	142	207
Kammalan, Tamil	901	386	565
Kurukkan	8,424	4,409	4,015
Kannan	2,393	1,091	1,302
Kannadiyan	56	15	41
Kannan	120	73	47
Kavira	260	163	97
Kavundan	6,354	3,657	2,697
Komatti	1		1
Kshatriya	1,649	828	821
Malayali	1,232	587	645
Pajput	16	1	15
Others	401	240	161
Kodumi Chetti	10,328	5,020	5,308
Kurukkal	109	63	46
Kurup	503	420	483
Kusavan	3,442	1,611	1,831
Malayan	500	391	109
Manavar	5		5
Martha	76	40	36
Mudaliyar	687	397	290
Mulluvan	89	44	45
Muttirayan	7	1	6
Nayar	131,054	62,977	68,077
Nambi Kurup	25	20	5
Nambidi	362	156	206
Nanjunattu Pillai	136	97	39
Nayadi	119	47	72
Odiya	89	69	20
Ottanaikan (Odde)	2,437	1,200	1,237
Panan	2,642	1,153	1,489
Pandaran	3,560	1,734	1,826
Panditattan	1,299	737	562
Parayan	67	24	43
Parayan	7,145	3,358	3,787
Parayan (Tamil)	90	79	11
Pondan	56	28	28
Pulayan	69,423	34,471	34,952
Pulluvan	114	60	54

TABLE XIII—(cont)

COCHIN STATE.

CASTE/TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY

IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE					TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Kaddi	---	---	---	---	11	---	11
Koromian	---	---	---	---	30	25	51
Chama	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Godra unspecified					302	94	306
Turukha	---	---	---	---	309	813	477
T. chyan					50	37	31
I. lathu	---	---	---	---	413	311	303
Vadukha	---	---	---	---	687	25	5.2
Vayyan	---	---	---	---	806	300	497
Vaka	---	---	---	---	9,567	6,305	5,541
Valachetti					37	13	34
Valluvu	---	---	---	---	30	---	30
Vannyan	---	---	---	---	325	305	430
Vannan	---	---	---	---	2,633	1,370	723
Valakhattalavay	---	---	---	---	2,155	1,490	1,605
Velan					8,322	8,157	8,075
Vellala					4,547	2,870	1,706
Valladon	---	---	---	---	3,347	1,606	1,789
Velluvu	---	---	---	---	4,758	2,978	2,381
Villuvay	---	---	---	---	1,005	644	451
Vinnuvu	---	---	---	---	11	7	4
Minor Centre	---	---	---	---	2,231	393	1,649
MURALIMAN					62,717	34,940	33,777
Pera					45	37	12
Ilavay	---	---	---	---	153	66	70
Jemulan	---	---	---	---	54,918	26,373	37,645
Kachchi	---	---	---	---	72	64	9
Pallan	---	---	---	---	1,165	500	665
Ravilala					8,544	2,836	8,008
Ravil	---	---	---	---	1,169	616	324
Ravil	---	---	---	---	135	86	71
Ravil	---	---	---	---	2,005	976	1,100
Others	---	---	---	---	1,333	607	672
CHRISTIAN					262,530	131,753	130,837
Anglo-Indian					2,152	1,379	1,000
European (British Subject)	---	---	---	---	23	10	4
European (others)	---	---	---	---	43	34	19
Indian Christian	---	---	---	---	259,317	130,343	127,805
JAIN					101	58	43
JEW					1,167	537	596
Black Jew					1,014	512	502
White Jew					153	75	78
ANTHRO					363	135	179
Kalia					274	118	136
Kalia					94	30	44

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TABLE XIV
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

UNIT 1: STATISTICS

Ch II condition by Age for Selected Cases

BEHOLD THE GREAT

C.A. TABLE OR BACK.	JUN L. M. DEATH WITH	1 MAR AD										MARRIED										WIDOWED				
		0-5					6-12					13-20					21-30					31-40 and over				
		0-5	6-12	13-20	21-30	31-40 and over	0-5	6-12	13-20	21-30	31-40 and over	0-5	6-12	13-20	21-30	31-40 and over	0-5	6-12	13-20	21-30	31-40 and over					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
MEN																										
1-5	100	247	323	372	302	302	302	302	101	1,200	—	—	—	11	200	179	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6-12	30	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	81	1,047	—	—	—	11	673	474	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13-20	310	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	81	1,047	—	—	—	20	708	781	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21-30	117	2,614	1,218	1,471	431	601	631	631	62	2,411	—	—	1	78	2,122	2,011	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31-40	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	62	1,471	—	—	—	23	401	730	230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
41-50	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	123	1,771	—	—	—	8	917	815	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51-60	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
61-70	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
71-80	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
81-90	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
91-100	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
101-110	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
111-120	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
121-130	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
131-140	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
141-150	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
151-160	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
161-170	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
171-180	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
181-190	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
191-200	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
201-210	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
211-220	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
221-230	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
231-240	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
241-250	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
251-260	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
261-270	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
271-280	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
281-290	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
291-300	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
301-310	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
311-320	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
321-330	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
331-340	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
341-350	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
351-360	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
361-370	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
371-380	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
381-390	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
391-400	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
401-410	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
411-420	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
421-430	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
431-440	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
441-450	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
451-460	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
461-470	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
471-480	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
481-490	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
491-500	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
501-510	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
511-520	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
521-530	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
531-540	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
541-550	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
551-560	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
561-570	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
571-580	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
581-590	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
591-600	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
601-610	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
611-620	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
621-630	117	1,707	370	612	217	471	310	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
631-640	117	1,																								

TABLE XIV

Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes.

xlviii

TABLE XIV—(cont.)
FEMALES.

Civil condition by age for selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

Caste, Tribe or Race Total	Total	UNMARRIED						MARRIED						WIDOWED					
		Total						Total						Total					
		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40 and over	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40 and over	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40 and over
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Arakanda	4,018	1,180	528	804	866	106	0	1,408	4	57	180	522	578	848	4	4	17	341	580
Arakanda	9,480	1,113	848	876	111	106	0	1,104	1	11	112	641	641	207	1	1	4	111	184
Arakanda, Malayali	9,975	1,108	828	876	111	106	0	1,104	1	11	112	641	641	207	1	1	4	111	184
Arakanda, Malayali	10,468	1,108	828	876	111	106	0	1,104	1	11	112	641	641	207	1	1	4	111	184
Arakanda	8,890	1,103	828	876	111	106	0	1,104	1	11	112	641	641	207	1	1	4	111	184
Arakanda	1,498	827	125	154	18	22	14	674	6	88	108	340	340	202	—	—	—	88	194
Chalva	910	74	11	30	18	18	5	167	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	1	10	18
Chalva	1,000	837	177	164	64	74	11	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	—	11	45
Chalva	8,283	9,110	804	891	126	106	11	1,323	24	191	207	667	667	908	—	—	1	100	643
Chalva	215	100	81	85	18	16	10	58	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	8	8
Chalva	7,841	3,278	1,071	1,307	824	344	177	4,167	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	418	580
Chalva	118,714	63,222	14,723	20,134	9,484	8,802	8,147	44,009	24	310	4,318	30,825	30,825	1,394	9	13	100	4,049	14,878
Chalva	9,778	1,337	316	345	310	140	117	1,172	1	37	311	660	660	840	3	3	3	180	302
Chalva	18,244	6,604	3,743	3,518	1,267	1,237	47	7,181	13	104	872	4,804	4,804	2,048	—	—	1	45	1,828
Chalva	4,677	1,801	1,111	822	321	27	37	1,132	—	—	—	—	—	506	—	—	—	100	228
Chalva	1,337	669	114	203	88	84	8	474	3	11	73	310	310	378	—	—	—	70	191
Chalva	2,707	1,820	621	323	424	200	44	370	—	—	—	—	—	177	—	—	—	50	117
Chalva	615	130	67	45	11	11	1	306	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	41	61
Chalva	170	71	31	37	6	3	1	178	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	80
Chalva	8,308	3,713	670	705	311	217	18	2,907	—	—	—	—	—	1,975	—	—	—	33	769
Chalva	1,331	813	184	267	303	16	37	974	4	4	3	418	418	191	—	—	—	50	134
Chalva	80,977	25,399	6,187	10,238	3,023	2,071	172	35,010	42	378	2,478	17,325	17,325	14,808	—	—	—	118	10,853
Chalva	1,337	638	100	178	60	44	71	872	1	1	1	345	345	108	—	—	—	11	171
Chalva	1,499	444	143	179	131	57	30	802	3	3	3	264	264	302	—	—	—	16	108
Chalva	1,708	516	273	197	137	90	41	674	3	3	3	264	264	302	—	—	—	16	108

TABLE XIV
Civil condition by Age for
Selected Castes

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TABLE XIV—(cont.)
FEMALES

COCHIN STATE

Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes

IMPERIAL SERIES

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	POPULATION DEALT WITH	UNMARRIED										MARRIED										WIDOWED									
		Total					40 and over					Total					40 and over					Total					40 and over				
		0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over	0-5	5-12	12-15	15-20	20-40	40 and over						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23									
Pandittian	562	266	77	96	89	25	27	2	239		2	3	65	112	59	57		1	3	20	33										
Parayan	3,767	1,688	607	660	264	165	88	9	1,582		2	37	174	590	379	487		1	6	147	393										
Pulayan	34,952	17,231	5,483	7,378	2,607	1,223	576	54	12,727		4	148	1,664	8,271	2,640	6,064		5	90	1,533	3,376										
Valan	5,341	2,043	543	760	312	244	133	26	2,252		3	18	271	1,430	581	946		1	17	249	679										
Vannan	753	403	86	74	136	57	25	25	236				23	87	126	114				56	58										
Velan	3,076	1,406	406	604	265	169	62	10	1,234		4	22	257	627	374	335		1	9	132	253										
Velakkattayan	1,695	847	242	395	154	76	30	12	510		3	11	100	221	175	338			6	90	242										
Vellalan	1,708	618	254	178	100	63	16	2	749		4	5	70	308	362	346			6	148	292										
Veluttedan	1,782	753	319	238	97	94	69	6	651		1	19	89	343	179	378		3	5	120	260										
Vettuvan	2,381	1,088	308	423	160	119	61	12	1,076		2	11	95	742	226	218			6	34	179										
MUSALMAN																															
Jonakan	27,045	13,017	4,103	5,662	2,341	1,342	505	58	9,640		11	173	493	7,094	2,064	3,898		4	78	1,160	2,646										
Ravuttan	3,006	1,623	563	613	231	125	35	16	1,225		5	43	61	899	228	163				56	97										
CHRISTIAN																															
Anglo Indian	1,009	611	174	176	74	22	46	19	420			2	68	263	97	78			10	10	58										
European	38	4			1	1	1	1	17					8	9	2					2										
Indian Christian	129,805	62,476	18,522	23,993	11,463	5,958	2,126	414	51,404		167	489	6,238	33,500	11,010	15,925		5	88	3,703	12,129										
JAIN																															
Janu	43	17	6	6	4		1		22				7	13	2	4					4										
JEW																															
Black Jew	502	237	69	100	25	13	18	2	216																						
White Jew	78	36	7	8	3	9	8		28			1	4	22	153	36	49				6										
ANIMIST																															
Kadan	126	33	5	16	5	2	4	1	79			1	9	58	11	14					2										
Malyan	44	24	14	2	2	5	1		15				3	4	8	6			1		2										

TABLE XV

CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

TABLE XV
Territorial distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

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TABLE XV

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

DEPENDENCIES	DISTRIBUTION BY RACE									
	TOTAL		European and mixed blood				Anglo-Indian		Indian	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Argentine Commission.	—	431	228	203	—	—	11	8	301	308
2. Egypt	—	31	15	16	—	17	—	—	15	18
3. Congo (Belgium)	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
4. Liberia	—	87	31	56	—	—	—	—	81	86
5. U. S. Protestant Commissioners	—	916	349	567	—	10	—	—	330	648
6. Presbyterian	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
7. Protestant (Presbyterian and non- period)	—	1,333	571	762	10	5	115	854	931	936
8. Roman Catholic	—	186,779	83,748	103,031	15	0	977	503	84,754	84,293
9. Syrian (Roman)	—	129,372	66,715	62,657	—	—	—	—	20,668	29,861
10. Do. (Assyrian)	—	84,325	41,825	42,500	—	—	—	—	18,824	23,676
11. Do. (Melchizedek)	—	3,632	1,793	1,839	—	—	—	—	1,793	1,839
12. Do. (Chaldean)	—	1,522	876	646	—	—	—	—	976	846
Total	—	283,895	131,758	152,137	43	25	1,172	1,669	156,443	159,453

TABLE XVI

EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

NOTE.—There are two Armenian males in the State, one in the age group 30—40
and the other in the age group 50 and over

TABLE XVI

Europeans and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age

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TABLE XVI

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE

IMPERIAL PER 100

(a) European and Allied Races (including Armenians)

DISTRICT OR STATE	British Subjects														Others				
	AD AGE							AD AGE							AD AGE				
	0-10							0-10							0-10				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	4	6	8	7	15	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cochin State	68	11	79	13	4	17	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

(b) Anglo-Indians

DISTRICT OR STATE	British Subjects														Others				
	AD AGE							AD AGE							AD AGE				
	0-10							0-10							0-10				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	5	4	5	9	6	7	8	15	10	10	20	11	12	23	25	27	52
Cochin State	2,112	1,175	3,287	1,002	548	1,550	114	120	234	358	25	35	60	21	23	44	85	87	172

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. GENERAL TABLE

- Note (1) In this table the term 'partially agriculturist' includes only those people whose subsidiary occupation falls under groups 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5
- (2) Groups numbers 19, 20 24, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63 104 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State Hence they have been omitted

TABLE XVII

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers.				Dependents												
						Total		Partially agriculturists														
						Males	Females	Males	Females													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
A.—PRODUCTION OF R & W MATERIALS	L. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetal life	1	1	Pasture and agriculture	229 633	133,318	73,333	1,342	251	232 144												
				ORDINARY CULTIVATION.																		
				1	Income from rent of agricultural land—	15,076	1,923	1 111	—	13,002												
					(a) Non-cultivating land owners	47,830	10,107	1 401	—	36,013												
				2	Ordinary cultivation—																	
					(1) Non culti ving tenants	2,871	739	307	—	1,996												
					(2) Cultivars ag tenants	217 150	57,540	16,947	—	142,723												
				3	Agents managers of landed estates (not planters, electric, rent collectors, etc.)	1,827	977	8	—	812												
				4	Farm servants	2,008	802	333	—	1,664												
				5	Field labourers	180 204	42,866	50 733	—	79,633												
				(b)	(2)	GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARAAT GARDENING																
						6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and rubber plantations	2,168	903	300	—	1,831										
						7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel vine, medicinal etc growers	20,600	7,080	1,808	—	11,673										
						(c)	(3)	FORESTRY														
								8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	708	211	—	18	607								
								9	Wood cutters, firewood, cinchona, rubber etc., collectors and charcoal burners	4,682	1,706	361	115	2,714								
								10	Lac collectors	31	6	—	—	14								
								(d)	(4)	RAISING OF ANIMAL STOCK.												
										11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	212	87	37	79	80						
										12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	—	—	—	—	—						
										13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, etc etc)	101	21	19	26	48						
												40	22	7	5	10						
										14	Horsemen, sheepherds, goatherds, etc.	1,565	1,070	161	293	261						
										(e)	(5)	RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS.										
												15	Birds, bees, etc	156	103	9	73	43				
												16	Silk worms	7	7	—	—	—				
												2	2	Fishing and hunting.								
														17	Fish	12,362	5,612	1 042	115	29		
														18	Hunting	60	21	—	2	—		
														Total Sub Class I								
														212,911	128,923	74,517	1 417	271	229 432			
														3	3	Mines.						
																19	Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese etc)	2	—	—	—	2
																20	Quarries of hard rocks	2	—	—	—	2
																21	Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone etc)	2	—	—	—	2
																22	Salt, etc	2	—	—	—	2
																23	Rock sea and m rk salt	2	—	—	—	2
																Total Sub Class II						
																7	—	—	—	—	7	
Total Class A																						
212,918	128 923	74 517	1 417													271	229 432					
B.—EXTRACTION OF MATERIALS	M. Exploitation of Minerals	2	2													Textiles.	29 636	11 643	13 231	167	223	29 637
																24	Cotton spinning, weaving and processing	97	8	13	4	7
																25	Cotton spinning	131	22	6	—	—
																26	Cotton spinning and weaving	7,237	2 113	2 061	47	1

TABLE XVII—(cont)

COCHIN STATE

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependants
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—(cont)	III Industry—(cont)	7	29	Rope, twine and string	857	405	242	2	0	210
			30	Other fibres (coconut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	42,173	9,120	15,988	74	199	17,215
			37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	2					2
			38	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringers, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	89		70			19
				Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1,302	492	24	40	2	786
			30	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	72	42				30
			40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	1,210	436	92	39	2	752
			41	Furriers, and persons occupied with feathers and bristles, brush makers	8	5	2	1		1
			42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	12	9				3
		8		Wood.	44,760	15,746	5,052	616	471	23,862
			43	Sawyers	14,561	4,329	23	815	8	10,709
			44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	17,204	7,321	153	91	52	9,730
			45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	12,995	4,096	4,876	210	411	4,023
				Metals	10,325	4,393	703	20	7	5,229
		9	46	Forging and rolling of iron and other metals	27	15				12
			48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	7,952	3,316	577	20	7	4,009
			49	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	1,822	824	126			800
			50	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver) etc.	521	171				350
			51	Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.	8					6
		10		Ceramics	4,227	1,959	742	10	3	1,526
			52	Makers of glass and crystal ware	4		1			3
			54	Makers of porcelain and crockery	41	1	3			37
			55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	3,802	1,567	678	10	1	1,007
			56	Brick and tile makers	880	391	60		2	429
		11		Chemical products properly so called and analogous	4,400	1,450	695	37	14	2,255
			58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	242	44				198
			59	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice	25	16				9

TABLE XVII—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total orders and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturalists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.—PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF V. TERRESTRIAL SUBSTANCES.—(cont.)	III. Industry—(cont.)		11	Chemical products properly so called and analogous.						
			60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	4	4	—	—	—	—
			61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	4,101	1,578	625	37	14	2,031
			64	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch perfumes and miscellaneous drugs)	25	14	—	—	—	14
			12	Food industries.	41,824	11,878	9,745	491	332	22,784
			65	Rice pounders and breakers and flour grinders	10,990	938	9,145	67	854	6,837
			66	Bakers and biscuit makers	361	155	118	—	17	115
			67	Grain purifiers etc.	803	43	140	8	21	102
			68	Dishwashers	505	112	—	—	—	302
			69	Fish curers	37	15	3	—	—	9
			70	Better dressers and glass makers	115	23	21	—	—	31
			71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	518	107	213	10	—	183
			72	Breweries, distilleries, preparers of jam and confections, etc.	7	1	—	—	—	6
			73	Brewers and distillers	21	14	—	—	—	10
			74	Tobacco drawers	21,053	9,006	—	203	—	18,045
			75	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja	78	23	—	11	—	23
			13	Industries of dress and the toilet.	19,127	8,823	4,814	258	25	8,472
			76	Hat, cap and turban makers	13	6	3	—	—	3
			77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, drawers and upholsterers on linen	4,106	1,809	905	—	—	1,872
			78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	250	107	—	23	—	23
			79	Other hat makers—pertaining to dress gloves, socks, garters, belts, boots, umbrellas, cases, etc.	29	21	7	—	—	21
			80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	9,026	2,837	2,282	20	17	2,807
			81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	8,841	1,871	607	215	28	3,073
			82	Other industries connected with the toilet, tailors, shirtmakers, bath houses, etc.)	133	19	9	—	—	26
			14	Furniture industries.	179	103	—	17	—	74
			83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	106	96	—	17	—	72
			84	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	11	9	—	—	—	2
			15	Building industries.	17,767	8,829	677	245	37	8,151
			85	Lava burners, cement workers	20	603	—	—	—	336
			86	Excavators and well diggers	31	14	—	1	—	14
			87	Stone cutters and dressers	7,014	2,907	63	24	3	4,051
			88	Brick layers and masons	8,909	2,604	253	215	42	7,043
			89	Builders (other than building made of bamboo or similar materials) painters, decorators of houses tiles, plumbers, etc.	2,113	1,015	223	75	11	804
			16	Construction of means of transport.	241	123	—	—	—	148
			90	Persons engaged in making carting or rope and other articles	131	23	—	—	—	42
			91	Carriage and palanquin makers and wheel etc.	30	10	—	—	—	10
			92	Builders of aeroplanes	197	95	—	—	—	91

TABLE XVII—(cont)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially Agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B PREPARATIONS AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS AND SERVICES—(cont.)	III Industry—(cont.)	17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat light electricity, motive power, etc.)	18	11	.			7	
		93		Gas works and electric light and power	18	11				7	
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	15,658	4,703	1,638	51	304	7,317	
		94		Printers, lithographers engravers etc	407	295				112	
		95		Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers etc	322	205	11			103	
		96		Makers of musical instruments	15	8				7	
		97		Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9					
		98		Workers in precious stones and metals enamellers imitation jewellery makers golders, etc	9 052	3,691	52	25		5,109	
		99		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles rosaries, lingam and sacred threads	69	37	4			28	
		100		Toy, kite, cage fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists etc	58	29				29	
		101		Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment employees of public societies rice course service, huntsmen etc	11	7				4	
		102		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc	14	8				6	
		103		Sweepers, scavengers, etc	3,701	214	1,568	26	804	1,919	
				Total Sub Class III	210,264	66,574	42,371	2,052	1,473	101,319	
	IV Transport	19		Transport by air							
		20		Transport by water.	6,901	3,333	17	41			3,551
		105		Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1	1					
		106		Labourers in harbours and docks	10	10					
		107		Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	69					143
		108		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	13					13
		109		Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks streams rivers and canals	243	83	10			150	
		110		Boat owners, boatmen and townmen	6,410	3,157	7	41		3,246	
		21		Transport by road	10,971	4,511	196	155		6,264	
		111		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	134				168	
		112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,891	424	117			850	
		113		Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	34	29				5	
		114		Do connected with other vehicles	7,494	3,513	75	82		3,906	
		115		Palkis, etc., bearers and owners	43	31				12	

TABLE XVII.—(cont.)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturalists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. TRADE IN TIEN AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBST. (IN TRADE)	IV. Transport—(cont.)	22	16	Port elephant, camel, mule, and bullock owners and drivers	1,063	829	4	73	—	810
			17	Porters and messengers	604	141	—	—	—	818
				Transport by Rail	2,183	872	—	—	—	1,317
		23	118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,402	567	—	—	—	803
			119	Labourers employed on rails construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on rails premises	770	400	—	—	—	818
				Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	1,943	339	—	—	—	679
		24	120	Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services	455	187	—	—	—	338
			(a)	Aerial service	573	121	—	—	—	341
				Total Sub-Class IV	21,129	9,283	213	196	—	11,711
	V. Trade	25		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	4,831	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
			121	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,031	1,306	731	83	7	2,894
				Brokerage, commission and export	461	191	—	—	—	218
		26	122	Brokers, commission agents, customer deal intermediaries, warehouse owners and employees	401	191	—	—	—	310
				Trade in textiles	6,633	2,818	23	141	—	3,817
			123	Trade in pure wool, silk, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	6,008	2,818	23	141	—	3,817
		27		Trade in skins, leather and furs	413	108	—	—	—	325
			124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, leather goods etc. and the articles made from these	400	108	—	—	—	323
				Trade in wood	1,387	415	7	36	—	831
		28	125	Trade in wood (not firewood), work bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. and the articles made from these	1,307	415	7	36	—	831
				Trade in metals	278	83	1	—	—	192
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	278	83	1	—	—	192
		29		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	319	183	83	3	1	261
			127	Trade in pottery (not as above)	309	183	83	3	1	261
				Trade in chemical products	831	339	—	—	—	812
		30	128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, etc.) and the articles made from these	831	339	—	—	—	812

TABLE XVII.—(cont)

COCHIN STATE

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents	
						Total		Partially agriculturists			
						Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES —(cont)	V Trade—(cont)	32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	10,336	3,160	1,380	20	8	5 796	
			129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	6,584	1,813	926	20	8	3,795	
			130	Owners and managers of hotels cook shops sarais etc, and their employees	3,802	1,947	454			2 001	
		33		Other trade in food stuffs.	59,865	17,354	4,970	906	340	37,541	
			131	Fish dealers	12,894	3,101	1,271	105	41	8 022	
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	18,898	4,040	605	245	13	9 258	
			133	Sellers of milk, butter ghee poultry, eggs etc	2,302	471	872	11	25	959	
			134	Sellers of sweet-meats sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	816	866	7	2	1 918	
			135	Cardamom, betel leaf vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	18 258	4,670	516	239	72	8,072	
			136	Grain and pulse dealers	12,251	4,038	1 817	252	186	7 896	
			137	Tobacco opium ganja, etc sellers	1 408	495				913	
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	92	15			222	
			139	Dealers in hay grass and fodder	480	181	8	47	1	291	
			34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	74				83
				140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats umbrellas, socks ready made shoes, perfumes, etc)	157	74				83
			35		Trade in furniture	1,111	284	47	7		780
				141	Trade in furniture, carpets curtains and bedding	691	181	22	7		178
				142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc	480	158	25			302
			36		Trade in building materials	1,753	594	168	10	12	991
				148	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials	1,758	594	169	10	12	991
			37		Trade in means of transport	766	208	5			553
				144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	28	9				19
				145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	689	187				502
				146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	49	12	5			32
			38		Trade in fuel	2,130	781	143	83	24	1,206
				147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung etc	2,180	781	143	83	24	1,206
			39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	1,961	595	31			1,335
				148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc	1,067	326				741
				149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle flowers, etc	403	53	81			319
				150	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	491	216				275

TABLE XVII —(cont)

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

GENERAL TABLE.

A. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS NECESSARY (cont.)										
Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and Dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	Total		Partially Agriculturalists		11
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
	V Trade (small)	43		Trade of other sorts.	12,387	2,252	471	118	35	19,824
			181	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	71	8	17	—	3	48
			182	General store keepers & shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	12,038	1,677	182	110	22	16,210
			183	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	551	278	230	—	—	870
			184	Other trades (including farmers of ponds, tolls and markets)	317	97	84	—	—	235
				Total Sub Class V	186,188	38,449	2,962	1,289	427	27,829
				Total Class B	237,843	106,228	50,846	3,528	1,908	186,063
B. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIVELIHOOD.										
	VI Public Force	41		Army	854	378	—	—	—	834
			185	Army (Imperial)	153	—	—	—	—	153
			186	Army (Indian States)	801	378	—	—	—	431
		42		NAVY	—	—	—	—	—	—
		43		Air force	—	—	—	—	—	—
		44		Police.	1,453	683	—	—	—	878
			187	Police	1,453	683	—	—	—	878
				Total Sub Class VI	2,437	878	—	—	—	1,462
	VII Public Administration.	45		Public Administration	11,967	3,171	258	222	13	7,846
			181	Service of the State (British)	107	84	—	—	—	83
			182	Service of Indian and Foreign States—	463	61	81	—	—	317
			(a)	Chiefs and their families	1,076	377	188	18	13	681
			(b)	Officers and servants of Chiefs and their families	681	107	—	—	—	474
			(c)	Chiefdom establishment	3,13	811	—	2	—	1,772
			(d)	Members of the Council of Chiefs	3,372	380	—	20	—	3,846
			(e)	Service of States other than Cochin	—	—	—	—	—	—
			183	Municipal and other local (not village) services—	47	13	—	—	—	83
			(a)	Municipal Service (General & S. M. staff)	213	72	—	8	—	161
			(b)	Do other services	408	161	—	81	—	312
			184	Village officials and servants other than village officers	1,012	87	—	113	—	1,045
				Total Sub-Class VII	11,967	3,171	258	222	13	7,846
	VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	46		Religion.	8,223	2,315	708	116	—	8,197
			185	Protestant ministers, etc.	3,11	1,001	23	2	—	1,815
			186	Hindus as well as Jain sects, etc.	211	15	102	—	—	34
			187	Catholic priests, monks, church and religious services	601	324	15	—	—	643
			188	Other religious services	5,311	1,975	673	87	—	2,808
				Total Sub-Class VIII	8,223	2,315	708	116	—	8,197
		47		Law	3,857	1,811	—	96	—	2,816
			189	Lawyers of all kinds, including judges, law agents and notaries	1,917	638	—	61	—	1,508

TABLE XVII —(cont)

COCHIN STATE.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES

GENERAL TABLE.

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total workers and dependents	Actual workers				Dependents
						Total		Partially agriculturists		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D MANUFACTURING, &c. (cont)	XI. Industrially described occupation.	81		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	23,413	16,785	6,623	729	194	26,623
		184		Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,817	786	—	—	—	1,031
		185		Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, arsenals and shops	7,920	2,830	153	01	—	4,887
		186		Mechanics otherwise unspecified	21	10	—	—	—	14
		187		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	20,665	13,022	6,532	646	194	20,001
				Total Sub Class XI	29,413	18,708	6,688	729	194	26,623
	XII. Unproductive.	84		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	228	273	18	—	—	—
		188		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	—	278	10	—	—	—
		85		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	1,002	431	797	—	—	191
		189		Beggars, vagrants, trickers, thieves etc.	1,402	601	707	—	—	104
		86		Other unclassified non productive industries.	2,586	4,771	1,045	38	45	3,790
		191		Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,006	4,771	1,006	38	45	2,700
			Total Sub Class XII	11,236	6,446	1,732	38	45	3,951	
			Total Class D	79,141	25,151	19,612	867	232	31,813	
Grand total					379,066	223,967	137,773	7,296	2,459	632,696

TABLE XVIII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS— ACTUAL WORKERS ONLY

Part I—Rent Receivers.

„ II—Rent Payers

„ III—Farm servants and Field labourers

„ IV—Growers of Special products and Market
gardening

NOTE.—Part I deals with 'Rent receivers', i.e., Group 1 of Table XVII, Part II with 'Rent payers', i.e., Group 2 of Table XVII, Part III with 'Farm servants and Field labourers', i.e., Groups 3, 4 and 5 of Table XVII and Part IV with 'Growers of Special products and Market gardening', i.e., groups 6 and 7 of Table XVII

TABLE XV7IL

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Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only

IMPERIAL SERIES

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

COCHIN STATE.

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only

I. Rent receivers. II. Rent payers. III. Farm servants and field labourers and IV. Growers of special products and market gardening.

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS		Non-owning holding land owners		Cultivating land owners		Non-owning holding tenants		Cultivating tenants		Agents name (not plus name) clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Farm servants		Field labourers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I. RENT RECEIVERS																		
(1) Rent of agricultural land—																		
(a) Rice and other food crops	1,922	1,111	678	215	25	10	1	—	115	30	353	15	25	15	—	—	—	—
(b) Cash or kind crops	10,167	1,467	1,312	215	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total rent receivers	12,089	2,578	2,102	230	25	10	1	—	115	29	332	15	41	15	—	—	—	—
II. RENT PAYERS																		
Ordinary cultivation—																		
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	713	247	228	75	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cultivating tenants	27,548	16,827	8,729	1,255	—	—	122	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total rent payers	28,261	17,074	8,957	1,330	5	—	123	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
III. FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																		
(1) Farm servants (including head labourers)	977	5	47	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Field labourers	225	215	115	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total farm servants and field labourers	1,202	220	162	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IV. GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS																		
(1) Rubber, cinchona, rubber and indigo	955	215	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Cash, food, etc., crops	7,829	1,826	273	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total growers of special products, etc.	8,784	2,041	280	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total I, II, III & IV	120,622	73,691	11,676	3,656	35	12	127	17	122	29	348	78	123	15	219	163	124	122

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.

I Rent receivers II. Rent payers III Farm servants and field labourers and IV Growers of special products and market gardening

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Tea, coffee, rubber etc., plantations		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc groves		Wood-cutters		Herdsmen, shepherds, and goatherds		Fishing		Sawyers		Basket makers and other trades and industries of woody waste etc		Manufacture of rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders		Grain threshers		Toddy drawers		Washing, cleaning, etc	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Income from rent of agricultural land—																						
(a) Non-cultivating land-owners	12	8	1	211	83										21	1						
(b) Cultivating land owners	15	9	211	83											21	1						
Total rent receivers																						
II RENT PAYERS																						
Ordinary cultivators—																						
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	1	23	14																			
(b) Cultivating tenants	1,372	212	19	12					95		61		16	1	313	26	110	216	5	417	77	21
Total rent payers	1	1,395	226	19	12				95		54		16	1	318	28	110	216	5	427	77	24
III, FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																						
(a) Agents managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors etc																						
(b) Farm servants	2	14	5	22	19				1				2	1			13	62	1	3		4
(c) Field labourers	96	52	127	11				2	110		1		112	519	2	1	12	316	31	420	10	13
Total farm servants and field labourers	112	57	149	33				2	144		3	15	114	520	2	1	25	408	34	425	10	17
IV GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING																						
(a) Tea coffee cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations																						
(b) Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc growers									7		2	4					1	10	7	13	7	13
Total growers of special products etc									7		2	4					1	10	7	13	7	13
Total I, II, III & IV	16	9	1,718	366	170	45	2	1	246	5	71	460	521	341	33	136	634	41	35	911		88 44

Occupation or means of livelihood.
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only

TABLE XVIII.—(cont.)

OCCLUSION OF VEINS OF LIMB

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturalists - Actual workers only

Real receivers, IL, Full results and field laboratory and TV cameras of special products and market positioning.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OCCUPATION		DETAILS OF SUPPLEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS PURSUED																																Total I, II, III & IV																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Males	Females	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
I. RENT I. RENT																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

Occupation or means of livelihood
Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—
Actual workers only

COOLIN STATE

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

IMPERIAL SERIES

Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only

I Rent receivers II Rent payers III Farm servants and field labourers and IV Growers of special products and market gardening

DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED

OCCUPATION	Sikar vants and other officers than watch-mon		Village officials and servants		Priests, ministers, etc.		Temple, burial or burning ground service		Medical practitioners of all kinds		Professors and teachers of all kinds		Proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), pensioners		Cooks, water carriers		Cashiers, accountants, etc.		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified		Other Occupations	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
I — RENT RECEIVERS																						
Income from rent of agricultural land—																						
(a) Non-cultivating land owners	6				2		103	28	3		12		16								112	7
(b) Cultivating land owners									2				2								403	23
Total rent receivers	5		17		2		103	28	5		12		18								515	29
II — RENT PAYERS																						
Ordinary cultivators—																						
(a) Non-cultivating tenants	7	3	15		15		3	1	4		6		2	10							11	6
(b) Cultivating tenants			52				11		120		138		2						232		295	112
Total rent payers	7	3	67		15		14	1	124		144		4	10					232		300	118
III — FARM SERVANTS AND FIELD LABOURERS																						
(a) As servants of landed estates (not planters) or as rent collectors, etc.									1				1						16			
(b) As servants																						
(c) As labourers																						
Total farm servants and field labourers																			16			
IV — GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING																						
(a) Tea, coffee, rubber, etc.																						
(b) Tobacco, etc.																						
(c) Other special products, etc.																						
Total growers of special products, etc.																						
Total I, II, III & IV	12	3	91		17		124	29	131		159		32		8	11	2		1 250		418 1378	335

TABLE XX

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD Distribution by Religion of Workers and Dependents in different occupations

NOTE —(1) Groups numbers 19, 20, 21, 28, 31 to 36, 47, 53, 57, 62, 63, 104, 157, 158, 160 and 190 are blank for the State. Hence they have been omitted.

(2) Table XIX 'showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (a) principal (b) subsidiary means of livelihood' has not been prepared as such mixed occupations are rare for the State.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN NATAL

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupations or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Atheists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. PRODUCTION OF MINERALS	I. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	1		Pasture and Agriculture.	499,839	352,363	23,195	117,811		115	223
				ORDINARY CULTIVATION							
		1		Income from rent of agricultural land—							
				(a) Non-cultivating land owners	15,005	13,054	458	640		85	1
				(b) Cultivating land owners	47,590	96,032	8,107	10,370		11	1
		2		Ordinary cultivators—							
				(a) Non-cultivating tenants	2,871	2,880	52	228		10	1
				(b) Cultivating tenants	217,156	131,523	14,003	71,879		37	1
		3		Special class of landed estates (not plantations), estate rent collectors, etc.	1,927	1,412	19	360		1	1
		4		Farm servants	2,004	1,793	151	1,020		1	4
		5		Field labourers	190,201	154,561	7,891	17,641		5	100
		(b)		GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENS							
		6		Tan, coffee, cashew, rubber and other plantations	2,195	2,112	628	216			81
		7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, hotel, vine, aromatic, etc. gardens	30,500	10,837	2,243	8,110			
		(c)		FORESTERS							
		8		Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	64	618	32	60			1
		9		Forest officers, firewood check, rubber collectors and forest guards	4,002	2,712	810	512			125
		10		Labourers	21	19					2
		(d)		REARERS OF ANIMAL STOCK							
		11		Cattle, buffalo, bullocks and keepers	215	190	11	22			
		12		Sheep, goat and pig breeders	101	73	10	15			
		13		Breeders of other animals, horses, mules, etc.	40	87	2	30			
		14		Wilderness shepherd, gamekeepers	1,583	1,270	101	113			
		(e)		REARERS OF SMALL ANIMALS							
		15		Birds, bees, etc.	1,600	94	7	20		17	
		16		Silk worms	7	7					
		2		Fishing and Hunting	11,962	7,369	1,961	5,822			
		17		Fishing	12,952	7,801	1,942	5,820			
		18		Hunting	80	68	19	2			
				Total Sub-Class I.	812,911	579,871	30,256	122,873		115	223
II. MINING AND QUARRIES	3			Mines.	2	2					
		21		Non-metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	1	1					
		4		Quarries of hard rocks.	2	1		1			
		22		Other minerals (jade, diamonds, borax, etc.)	3	1		1			
		5		Salt etc.	3	1		2			
		23		Dark, sea and other salt	5	1		2			
				Total Sub-Class II	7	4		3			
				Total Class A.	812,911	579,875	30,256	122,876		115	223

TABLE XX. - (cont)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Joy	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES - (cont)	III Industry - (cont)	16		Construction of means of transport - (cont)							
			91	Carriage, cart palkee etc makers and wheel wrights	20	18		2			
			92	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	187	157		30			
		17		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light electricity motive power), etc	18		13	5			
			93	Gas workers and electric light and power	18		13	5			
		18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	13,658	11,432	5	2,180		41	
			94	Printers lithographers engravers etc	407	102	4	301			
			95	Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers etc	322	71		210		41	
			96	Makers of musical instruments	15	14		1			
			97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical photographic mathematical and surgical instruments	9	9					
			98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers imitation jewelers makers gilders	9,052	8,117		935			
			99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces, of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads	69	42		27			
			100	Toy, kite cago, fishing tackle, etc makers taxidermists etc	58	31		27			
			101	Others including managers persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service huntsmen etc	11	5		6			
			102	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc	14	8	1	10			
			103	Sweepers scavengers &c	3,701	3,038		663			
				Total Sub Class III	210,264	159,784	6,457	43,914		97	12
	IV Transport	19		Transport by air							
		20		Transport by water	6,901	2,559	1,425	2,901		16	
			105	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots	1			1			
			106	Labourers in harbours and docks	10		2	8			
			107	Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	212	59	35	118			
			108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction)	25	7	13	5			
			109	Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals	248	100	78	70			
			110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow men	6,410	2,899	1,302	2,699		16	

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Jain	Jee	Animist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV Transport—(cont.)											
		21		Transport by road	19,971	4,907	2,341	3,723	—	—	—
		111		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	302	911	26	65	—	—	—
		112		Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1,291	910	62	390	—	—	—
		113		Owners, managers, and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven trucks (including trams)	34	95	—	5	—	—	—
		114		Trucks connected with other vehicles	9,494	3,102	1,568	3,077	—	—	—
		115		Public & private owners and drivers	43	27	—	16	—	—	—
		116		Pack loads, animal carts, and bullock carts and drivers	1,053	125	190	118	—	—	—
		117		Porters and messengers	634	607	82	75	—	—	—
		22		Transport by Rail	21,29	1,893	746	358	—	—	—
		118		Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,469	899	413	904	—	—	—
		119		Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	720	271	303	168	—	—	—
		23		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	1,962	877	21	179	—	—	—
		120		Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	495	292	21	62	—	—	—
		(a)		Aerial service	573	463	—	68	—	—	—
				Total Sub-Class IV	21,129	9,496	4,533	7,144	—	16	—
V Trade											
		24		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	4,931	3,342	88	857	—	24	—
		121		Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and securities agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	4,021	3,802	69	937	—	24	—
		25		Brokerage, commission and export	461	127	28	233	9	—	—
		122		Dealers, agents, commission agents, warehouse owners and employees	621	157	10	215	9	—	—
		26		Trade in textiles.	6,058	1,927	816	3,267	1	13	—
		123		Trade in wool, cotton, flax and other textiles	6,058	1,927	10	3,907	1	13	—
		27		Trade in skins, leather and furs	493	2	31	434	—	22	—
		124		Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, bones and the articles made from them	493	2	31	434	—	22	—
		28		Trade in wood	1,387	396	272	618	—	9	—
		125		Trade in wood, bark, and the articles made from them	1,387	396	272	618	—	9	—

TABLE XX.—(cont)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub-Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindu	Musalman	Christian	Jain	Jov	Anumist
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES —(cont.)											
V Trade—(cont.)											
		29		Trade in metals	278	64	8	201	5		
			126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, &c	278	64	8	201	5		
		30		Trade in pottery bricks and tiles	389	111	31	228		19	
			127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	389	111	31	228		19	
		31		Trade in chemical products	851	252	188	402		9	
			128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc)	851	252	188	402		9	
		32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	10,336	7,982	650	1,681		23	
			129	Vendors of wine liquors aerated waters and ice	6,584	5,776		741		17	
			130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc, and their employees	8,802	2,206	650	910		6	
		33		Other trade in food stuffs	59,865	23,917	14,616	21,070	19	243	
			131	Fish dealers	12,394	8,888	4,783	8,715		28	
			132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil salt and other condiments	18,898	5,882	4,569	3,447			
			133	Sellers of milk butter, ghee poultry eggs etc	2,802	1,878	73	812		44	
			134	Sellers of sweet meats sugar, gur and molasses	2,595	1,151	792	712			
			135	Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers	13,258	3,558	2,660	6,874		171	
			136	Grain and pulse dealers	18,251	7,041	1,029	5,162	19		
			137	Tobacco, opium ginja, etc, sellers	1,403	357	441	610			
			138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	329	62	181	86			
			139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	480	160	148	122			
		34		Trade in clothing and toilet articles	157	42	12	103			
			140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc).	157	42	12	103			
		35		Trade in furniture	1,111	204	183	724			
			141	Trade in furniture, carpets curtains and bedding	681	27	91	518			
			142	Hardware, cooking utensils porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, etc	490	177	92	211			
		36		Trade in building materials	1,755	771	277	705			
			143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials	1,755	771	277	705			
		37		Trade in means of transport	766	496	83	187			
			144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc	28	15		18			
			145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc	689	450	83	156			
			146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc	49	81		18			

TABLE XX.—(cont)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

Class	Sub Class	Other	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and dependents	Distribution by Religion					
						Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jews	Jains	Ashukis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.—(cont.)											
V. Trade.—(cont.)											
			28	Trade in fuel	2,128	613	186	1,313	—	2	—
			117	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, sawdust, etc.	180	633	180	1,313	—	2	—
			29	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	1,961	1,613	231	671	—	—	—
			145	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (gold and on cotton), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	1,027	504	810	233	—	—	—
			146	Dealers in weapons, banners, head-dresses, fans, small articles, ivory, kniving and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	403	212	23	68	—	—	—
			147	Dealers in books, stationery, dealers in musical pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	491	223	18	250	—	—	—
			43	Trade of other sorts.	12,247	1,773	223	11,641	19	223	—
			151	Dealer in raw cotton, etc.	71	43	7	16	—	—	—
			152	General store, hardware and shop	12,039	1,419	183	10,232	19	223	—
			153	General store, hardware and shop	281	153	111	613	—	—	—
			154	Other trade, including owners of ponds, oil and markets	377	144	43	181	—	—	—
				Total Sub-Class V	196,128	43,616	186,13	43,273	23	223	—
				Total Class B	227,213	212,236	29,643	61,233	23	712	12
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.											
VI. Public Force											
			41	Army	854	736	34	184	—	—	—
			155	Army (Imperial)	153	100	5	48	—	—	—
			156	Army (Indian States)	601	636	29	136	—	—	—
			42	Navy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			43	Air Force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			44	Police.	1,483	311	223	446	—	—	—
			157	Police	1,483	11	223	446	—	—	—
				Total Sub-Class VI.	2,437	1,347	253	636	—	—	—
VII. Liberal Arts.											
			45	Public Administration	11,637	9,213	367	1,553	—	4	—
			1	Secretariat of the State (Lent b)	107	63	11	34	—	—	—
			1.2	Members of the Legislative Council and their families (including servants of self and family)	453	603	—	—	—	—	—
				(A) Members of the Council	127	127	—	—	—	—	—
				(B) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(C) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(D) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(E) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(F) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(G) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(H) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(I) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(J) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(K) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(L) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(M) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(N) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(O) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(P) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(Q) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(R) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(S) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(T) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(U) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(V) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(W) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(X) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(Y) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
				(Z) Members of the Council	27	27	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XX.—(cont)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Class	Sub Class	Order	Group	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of workers and Dependents	Distribution by Religion					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS —(cont)	VII Public Administration —(cont)	45		Public Administration —(cont)							
			163	Municipal and other local (not village) service—							
				(a) Municipal service (clerical establishment)	213	192	5	16			
				(b) do other animals	403	210	7	186			
			164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	1 942	1 687	19	42			
				Total Sub Class VII	11 067	9 213	307	1 543		4	
	VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	46		Religion	9 252	7 611	304	1 336		1	
			165	Priests ministers etc	2,811	2 516	82	215		1	
			166	Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries etc	211	7		204			
			167	Catechists readers church and mission service	861	49		815			
			168	Temple burial or burning ground service pilgrim conductors etc	5 333	5 039	222	72			
		47		Law	3 057	2 523	17	500		17	
			169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis law agents and mukhtars	1 947	1 873	5	62		7	
			170	Lawyers clerks petition writers etc	1 110	650	12	438		10	
		48		Medicine	5 622	3 444	239	1 938		1	
			171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists oculists and veterinary surgeons	5 055	3 233	218	1 598		1	
			172	Midwives vaccinators compounders nurses masseurs etc	567	205	21	340			
		49		Instruction	20 067	15 646	853	5 559	3	21	
			173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	16 151	10 701	820	4 676	3	21	
			174	Clerks and servants connected with education	3 883	2 922	38	903			
		50		Letters and arts and sciences	6 546	5 055	114	1 799			
			175	Public scribes stenographers etc	31	31		3			
			176	Architects, surveyors engineers and their employees	815	303	20	492			
			177	Authors editors journalists artists photographers sculptors astronomers, meteorologists botanists astrologers etc	2 215	1 62	2	559			
			178	Music composers and masters players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers actors and dancers	2 793	2 175	14	20			
			179	Conjurors, acrobats fortune teller reciters exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	1 000	597	51	411			
				Total Sub-Class VIII	44 944	32 257	1 532	11 112	3	40	
				Total Class C	58 448	45 017	2 039	13 285	3	44	
D MISCELLANEOUS	IX Persons living principally on their income	51		Persons living principally on their income	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	
			180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	
				Total Sub-Class IX	1 802	1 157	120	514		11	

TABLE XX.—(cont.)

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS
IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS.

CO. HIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIK

					Distribution by Religion					
Class	Sub-class	Order	Occupation or means of livelihood	Total number of persons	Total	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Australians
D. MINCELLAS OL (M)	X. Domestic Service	82	Domestic Service	7,678	3,968	425	3,237	—	8	—
		181	Coolies, port carriers, dockkeepers, watchmen and other minor services	7,237	3,904	415	3,012	—	8	—
		182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys	302	91	15	196	—	—	—
		183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	131	82	—	49	—	—	—
			Total Sub-Class X.	7,678	3,968	425	3,237	—	8	—
	XI. Indeterminate description	83	General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	49,413	29,572	8,329	21,243	48	114	23
		184	Mechanics, bodemen, men and contractors otherwise unspecified	1,517	957	119	1,006	4	1	—
		185	Cashiers, accountants, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	7,920	3,236	150	4,467	13	16	—
		186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	24	12	—	12	—	—	—
		187	Laborers and workmen otherwise unspecified	30,602	16,610	8,074	17,779	23	97	92
			Total Sub-Class XI.	49,413	29,572	8,329	21,243	48	114	23
	XII. Unproductive	84	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	223	92	28	103	—	—	—
		188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	223	92	28	103	—	—	—
		189	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	1,402	779	296	418	8	—	—
		190	Dogs or vagrants, other, waste, etc.	1,402	779	296	418	8	—	—
		85	Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,596	4,827	1,185	4,187	—	163	—
	XIII. Unproductive	191	Other unclassified non-productive industries	9,596	4,827	1,185	4,187	—	163	—
		86	Total Sub-Class XII.	11,256	4,829	1,423	4,705	8	163	—
	Total Class D.				79,141	34,647	7,258	31,341	45	296	23
Grand Total				879,936	446,112	63,717	282,583	181	1,167	243

TABLE XXI.

OCCUPATION BY CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.

Part A.—Occupation of Selected Castes, Tribes or Races.

Part B.—Distribution of Workers in certain Groups of Occupation by Caste, Tribe or Race.

NOTE 1 —Orders numbers 3, 4, 5, 19, 42 and 43 are blank for the State Hence they have been omitted

2 —Part B has not been prepared

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION & SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	Population dealt with			Number of actual workers in traditional occupations as returned		Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal source of livelihood		Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal source of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation	
		Actual workers		Dependents	Principal source of livelihood		Subsidiary source of livelihood		Principal source of livelihood	
		Males	Pe- males		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU										
Ambalavasi	Temple servant	2,148	1,818	4,916	1,006	145	121	612	418	80
Arava	— Fisherman and boatmen	2,987	1,411	2,162	1,011	414	125	85	227	162
Brahman, Male	Priests	1,629	98	4,638	495	9	98	—	144	4
do Tamil	do	6,829	811	14,475	851	—	458	—	224	—
do Arakan	do	2,271	346	5,835	112	8	153	12	62	8
do born	do	1,822	81	2,623	186	—	78	—	97	—
Christian	Oil-pressers	132	91	187	181	72	16	12	48	16
Chayyan	Labourers	451	227	1,025	407	229	49	61	15	7
Chet	Labourers	2,191	1,829	5,422	735	212	168	93	71	18
Devangiri	Weavers	83	83	222	61	13	8	13	4	4
Elattara	Agriculturists and general labourers	4,214	2,366	8,635	68	19	—	—	27	15
Uruva	Teddy skinners	62,686	26,128	129,213	8,614	277	470	41	708	174
Kadambas	Weavers	1,315	838	2,546	972	751	308	24	35	6
Kannalasa	Carpenters, masons, brick-makers, goldsmiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers	10,822	3,513	22,282	8,492	1,441	10	—	90	23
Kannikasa	Boatmen and agricultural labourers	2,685	2,123	3,686	1,251	1,510	18	2	19	6
Kanyan	Astrologers	662	369	1,422	262	14	140	—	300	7
Kavandua	Agriculturist	1,819	822	3,767	900	457	66	27	164	27
Kottur, Male	Military dominant	314	41	877	—	—	—	—	—	—
do Pandara	do	177	29	211	17	—	—	—	3	—
Kudam Chet	General labourers	3,689	1,818	5,504	2,726	1,403	48	50	187	219
Kuvava	Potters	1,123	1,812	1,222	1,043	661	25	18	20	9
Nayar	Military and agricultural	26,622	18,181	76,282	15,890	14,024	1,820	702	8,806	3,946
Ottamankas	Earth workers	961	712	824	741	415	—	—	7	—
Panna	Servants & associates	795	562	1,342	186	97	27	12	69	0
Pandavan	Blacksmiths	1,078	729	1,725	7	—	25	0	7	—
Pandattian	Goldsmiths	442	63	792	403	—	—	—	18	—
Paasa	Agricultural labourers & basket makers	2,962	1,519	2,224	2,601	1,734	—	—	—	—
Pal	Agricultural labourers	22,665	15,257	36,461	20,228	14,442	—	—	4	—
Valan	Peasants & fishers	2,828	2,815	4,643	674	14	492	27	60	8
Vellam	Watermen	718	331	969	662	217	7	42	9	1
Vellam	Barbers & priests	2,857	1,729	2,425	912	215	625	223	274	121
Vellamkallan	Barbers	1,863	622	1,546	911	802	6	2	26	21
Vellam	Agriculturist	1,562	864	2,419	976	418	197	18	67	10
Vellamkallan	Watermen	1,185	1,857	1,185	15	821	12	18	25	—
Vellam	Barbers	1,414	1,296	2,126	6	—	312	—	—	—
MURUMBA										
Jonakas	—	13,221	7,776	22,421	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narattian	—	2,281	911	3,422	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHRISTIAN										
Anglo-Indian	—	651	362	1,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
European	—	33	7	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Christian	—	78,691	35,515	143,741	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAIN	—	23	18	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
JFW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paria	—	296	122	612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paria	—	37	16	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
SIMIL										
K. I.	—	61	25	123	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. I.	—	22	26	42	—	—	—	—	—	—

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

1 (a) Ordinary cultivation		1 (b) Growers of special products and market gardening		1 (c) Forestry		1 (d) Raising of farmstock		1 (e) Raising of small animals		2 Fishing and hunting		6 Textiles		7 Hides skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom		8 Wood	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
122	523	92	81	3												•	
298	232	51	32			3		23		201		48	447			20	2
731	39															•	
1 456	72	142	12	57		4						18	11				
661	36	13	8	8								74				7	
743		191	18					4				25		11			
10	7	2	1														
13	2	8	6							14	7						
19	143	121	66	12		22	37	15		20	9	445	562			7	
4	41															80	
1,985	1,666	115	26	812	77	235	58	5		12		84					
81,505	18 037	1 110	228	314	26	216	67	17		449	4	3,191	4 259	21		2 623	1,614
16	2					125	12			57	39		21			78	21
45	1 487		59	45	2	24		10		51	11	18	129	300			
		136	77	28		12				315	28	48	232	4		136	344
61	71	11	13	1		82	9	2		31	8	7	10			21	20
				17								57	39			934	142
99	13	7														•	
13			5													•	
21	37	105		48		12		2	2	205		57				42	24
										8	5						
	65	12	3	101		127	8					677	822	51		902	75
				3		5	1			4							•
51	16	13	5							82						324	278
81	33	12	2			9										122	147
15	12	3	3														
										7	6			42		200	
		35	5	6	3	43	11	2	3	316	18	9	907	6	7	256	112
915	1 514	32	247														
15	23	7								5							
54	93	27		8								14				147	13
34	20									19		9					
				2		7				25		48	31			16	13
88	113		42			39						107	88			39	14
328	912	64	23	83		61											

TABLE

OCCUPATION BY CASTE

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHISE COUNTY

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION															
		10. Miscellaneous				11. Chemical and products properly so called and analogous		12. Food industries		13. Indus- tries of dress and the toilet		14. Fur- niture industries		15. Build- ing industries			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
HINDU.																	
Amalavasi Aryas	Temple Servants Fishermen and boatmen								17	64					8		
Brakman Mah- yali	Priests								8	313	7				10		
do Thari	do					7			13	9	4				13		
do Kowadi	do	8							34	19							
do others	do	3		1					3	9			1				
Chalkas	Oil pressers								11								
Chalkyas	Weavers								31	23					111	48	
Chetti	Labourers								11	23							
Devangas	Weavers									10			2				
Ethamars	Agriculturists and general labourers								15	25					23	10	
Evras	Toddy drawers	810	42	277	22	206	300	2,137	2,000	514	311				2,919	23	
Kallals	Weavers				8	13			7		62	27					
Kannals	Carpenters, ironers, blacksmiths, gold- smiths, ball-metal workers and leather workers						47	43	8	2	433	18	9		14	64	
Karakias	Deacons and agri- cultural labourers						8	9		15					81	8	
Kariyas	Astrologers								19	13	10	15					
Kavandis	Agriculturists					32	13	69	24	9	7				17	2	
Kichaiyas, Mah- yali	Military domestics																
do Pandals	do								4			7					
Kudmal Chetti	General labourers	10		8			9	23			18				42	8	
Kuvans	Potters						3	8	8				2		3	14	
Nayar	Military and agri- cultural	74	8	145	2	182	3	1,423	1,131	237	228				1,064	9	
Ottamallins	Earth-workers								2						2	23	
Pannas	Sonners & stoc- kers																
Pandaras	Hindus				1			7	23	10					303	2	
Panditias	Goldsmiths	7													48	9	
Paryas	Agricultural labour- ers & basket makers				3						23	8			27	4	
Pelays	Agricultural labour- ers																
Valas	Deacons & fisher- men			229	4		4	14	8	14	307				142	2	
Vannas	Weavers									35						13	
Vannas	Barbers & priests				51				2	2							
Vakkintalavans	Barbers									453	280				9	81	
Vellans	Agriculturists						1	2	8	1	4	13			24	26	
Vettinsias	Woodmen								27	19					81		
Vettinsias	Hunters				9				44	51		7			8	2	
MUSLIMAN																	
Jemias					4	2		10		422	180	281	3		90		
Kavandis							8	1	301	13	82				2		
CHRISTIAN																	
Anglo-Indian		64			8				13	7	61	84	12		2		
European																	
Indian Christian		270	9	121	86		720	301	621	2,964	605	1,153	78		1,090	212	
JAIN																	
JEW																	
Black Jew		1									8	8			1		
White Jew							1										
ANKEST																	
Kabon																	
Malayon																	

CASTES TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)													
16 Construction of means of transport		17 Production & transmission of physical forces (heat etc)		18 Other miscellaneous undefined industries		20 Transport by water		21 Transport by road		22 Transport by rail		23 Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
					15							2	
				4	23	143		19	21				
5				33		3		11		38		42	
				17	13	18		7	4			6	
				22				..				3	
				8	6			..					
				88	27	17		26	12			13	
60				1,104	713	2		37	8	24		6	
								866	5	174		61	
108				15	73			59	4	19			
3				14	9	212		65					
				121	49			15	2	1			
								7					
4				25	46								
				862	201			416		209		124	
				16	5								
				12	7								
				56	7			35					
				46	41								
				12	7			41		16			
						32	8	103	..				
				1				4	..				
				27		..		15					
				141	99			5					
2		9	..	1		717		1,015	56	127		8	
						15				98			
2				3	1	2		12	..	1		1	
2				2									
10		2		1,616	252	1,772	10	1,107	52	241		120	
				16	7	4	3						
				1		5	1						

XXI.—(cont)

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)																			
31 Trade in chemical products		32 Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc		33 Other trades in food stuffs		34 Trade in clothing and toilet articles		35 Trade in furniture		36 Trade in building materials		37 Trade in means of transport		38 Trade in fuel		39 Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters etc		40 Trade of other sorts	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
		8		42	16			5		3								21	
		5	2	67	53										7			10	15
5		607	146	42	15			15		7		19		15		51		14	
2		28	12	241	46	4		14				8			2	34	14	442	5
		81	4	48	3											11		946	
		5		10	4	3		12										7	5
9		21	16	89	92	2		30		52	20					5	10	13	25
								17										28	4
87		537	637	20	17	2		13	8	9	51	21		68	14	164		13	
				9	42							35		31	13			36	11
9			15	14	13			11	10	19	17	1			5		5		
...				2	1					51				15				2	
2		3	4	5	17					4	9							27	
		19		8	6													8	
		9		22														9	4
		24	18	24	3				11	38	1				2			14	9
																			41
68		807	89	43	405	2		39		5	18	12				212		26	2
				1						81								8	21
		8	1	4	2					5		7						24	19
				448	523						8							21	24
					15										10				...
					17						3							12	35
					20						17			32	7			2	
5		7	2	100	153					29						8		4	1
				8	412													.	12
9		26	5	2	153											8		7	
					15									...	...			...
														
21		281	142	7505	813			15		84		32	3	3	54	2	...	14	
8		12	10	134	52	4		3		12		14				13	...	112	7
3		2		21								1				1		23	5
7																			
101		650	273	7801	1226	57		130	23	185	12	51	2	615	27	72		720	203
				5	7									...				8	2
1		8	6	86	52													53	25
2				3	2										1			24	3

PART A.—OCCUPATION OF SELECTED

COCHISE STATF

Caste or Race	Traditional Occupation	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION											
		Agriculture		Fishing		Public administration		Religion		Law		Miscellaneous	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
HINDU		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Arbhar	Temple servants			4		91				88		82	
Arbhar	Education and business					7		12	4			8	4
Brahmin	Doctors					25		30	2	80		0	
do Tamil	do	8		30		92		14		90		75	11
do Kankana	do					23		22	22	21		28	
do Others	do	13		7		14		6		12		17	
Chakka	Oil pressers							7					
Chali	Weavers							22					
Chetti	Labourers	16		21		25		22		37		26	4
Darmagan	Weavers							1					
Elattamane	Agriculture and general labourers												
Uruva	Toddy drawers	103		7		12	0	11		13		5	14
Kashoban	Weavers			217		18		74	4	90		153	19
Kanampalan	Carpenters, iron-smiths, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-smiths, workers and leather makers					10		37	2	3		5	11
Kanikka	Doctors and agricultural labourers					2						1	
Kanjan	Astronomers					0		11	1			22	9
Kavanda	Agriculture											2	
Kalai a. Mala	Military and domestic												
do Paravai	do					162	3	8	6			32	
Kudam Chetti	General labourers					8						4	
Kuvam	Doctors												
Yavar	Military and agricultural					1115	211	54		584		235	0
Ottumkudi	Earth workers												
Panna	Doctors and accountants							3	2			17	13
P. Luma	Woodworkers			1		7				8		1	4
Panduratti	Gold-smiths								4				
Pannan	Agricultural labourers and basket makers							2					
Polyan	Agricultural labourers	2				5		4				2	
Valan	Doctors and fishermen			5		7		3				4	1
Vannan	Fishermen												
Velan	Barbers and printers							10	1			203	64
V. Lakshmi van	Barbers												
V. V. V.	Agriculture			11		23	2	8		4		30	8
Vetthiyan	Fishermen					1						6	
Vetthiyan	Hunters												
MUSLIM													
Jamala		13		27		31		134	27	7		41	8
Ravutia				2		4		42	11	1			
CHRISTIAN													
A. A. India				3		23		7	2			8	13

XXI.—(cont)

TRIBE OR RACE

CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES

IMPERIAL SERIES

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDER)															
49 Instruc- tion		50 Letters and arts and sciences		51 Persons living princi- pally on their income		52 Domes- tic service		53 General terms which do not indicate a definite occu- pation		54 Inmates of jails, asy- lums and almshouses		55 Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes		56 Other unclassified non-produc- tive indus- tries	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
74	48	182		65	2	9	18	220	40						83
9	2					2	13	28	24	7		8	5		49
101		8		46		21	17	18						16	
569	5	112		67		30	17		8	8		14			
54	4	48	10	7		18	81	134	6	2		9	7	101	
12		9		22		85		69						121	4
										1				8	22
12	12														
81	8			8			9	9	112	17		8	89	1	12
16	11							444	221	2	2			112	95
1538	81	131	14	21		496	182	7975	71	87		37	41	1011	54
74	25							102		4	2	35	31	1	40
4							87	119	42	12				32	11
85	26	30	28			7	40	38	11			15	7	4	21
18				2			9	27	18	7				18	6
24	9					20	8	16						6	
	1					105	34			4		21	13	15	
								7	59			21	95	4	23
3011	346	505	78	217	18	1120	127	1348	136	16	2	2	10	255	43
"					"							17	22	9	88
5						8	1	19	18	9		12	38		
"	"			8		2				4			6	5	
								28	47						
18						48	86	1044	42	9	3	19	29	436	15
23	7						16	637	14	2		18	34	114	6
19	6	84	25			2	5	25	81				8	28	1
18		36		21		2	2	99	8	2		1		14	14
4	2					18	14	459		1			4	19	
														10	
62		10		11		87	82	74	1915	33	3	102	21	145	
7		2		10		31	12	302	456				82	12	
11	55	20		17				3	9	1				3	38
1					1										
771	812	161		38	6	111	763	1995	2005	159	4	160	201	1489	356
1								17	8			2	1		"
				4			8	2	7						
2	1														1
															7
								1	8						
								1	1						

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

- Part I.—Provincial Summary.
- Part II.—Distribution by Districts.
- Part III.—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.
- Part IV.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation.
- Part V.—Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working
- Part VI.—Details of power employed—
 (1) For Establishments using Steam, Oil, Gas, Water, etc
 (2) For Establishments using Electric power generated on the premises
 (3) For Electric power supplied from outside
- Part VII.—Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

NOTE —1 Part VI (2) and (3) have not been prepared as there are no industrial establishments using electric power

2 Subsidiary statements showing details of women employed as Managers etc have been appended to Part I and II

Industrial Statistics.
Part I—Provincial SummaryTABLE XXII.
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS PART I.
Provincial Summary

INTERNAL SUMM.

COCHIN STATE

COCHIN STATE	Classification of establishments (including manufacturing)	Total number of persons employed	Classification of persons employed										Unskilled labourers	
			Director, Exportation and Chief Staff			Skilled workers			Unskilled labourers					
			Manager		Superintendent and Technical Staff		Chief Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians			
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
I. Fertilizers	TOTAL	189	4,711	1,611	23	72	172	122	14	222	8	2	1,244	93
	Male	44	4,122	624	17	27	24	22	11	186	1	1	863	1
	Female	1	28	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	50	—
	Both	45	4,150	624	17	28	25	23	12	189	1	1	863	1
II. Fertilizers	TOTAL	4	177	—	2	1	2	2	2	13	—	—	79	—
	Male	3	171	—	1	1	1	1	1	8	—	—	47	—
	Female	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	32	—
	Both	4	177	—	2	1	2	2	2	13	—	—	82	—
III. Rubber and coffee	TOTAL	7	843	224	7	—	8	11	—	11	—	—	43	—
	Male	2	43	11	2	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	7	—
	Female	5	800	213	5	—	6	9	—	8	—	—	36	—
	Both	7	843	224	7	—	8	11	—	11	—	—	43	—
IV. Iron and steel	TOTAL	1	179	134	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	114	—
	Male	1	179	134	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	114	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Both	1	179	134	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	114	—
V. Steam and motor boats	TOTAL	3	171	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	119	—
	Male	3	171	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	119	—
	Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Both	3	171	—	—	2	—	1	—	7	—	—	119	—

Industrial Statistics

Part I—Provincial Summary

IMPERIAL SERIES

TABLE XXII —(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
PART I—Provincial Summary.—(cont.)

COCHIN STATE

Description of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																												
	Total number of persons employed			Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff																Unskilled labourers									
				Skilled workmen																									
				Manager			Supervising and Technical Staff			Clerical Staff			Europeans and Anglo Indians			Indians			Aged 14 and over										
Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians			Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians			Euro-peans and Anglo-Indians			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females											
Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females			Males Females								
4 5 6			7 8 9			10 11 12			13 14 15			16 17 18			19 20 21			22 23 24			25 26 27								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
6	Oil extracting mill	TOTAL	11	1,456	22	1	10	3	31	4	60	371	.	977	22	9													
		20-50	1	84			1	1	1		1			80															
		50-100	6	427	41		6	1	10		24	112		271	21	3													
		100-200	8	816	1		8		19		15	42		281	1	6													
		400 & over	1	680		1		1	1	4	20	217		145															
7	Cloth mills factory	20-50	1	88	3	.	1		1	1	3			32	3														
8	Fish factory	20-50	1	43	3	1		1	1	2	2	10		25	3	1													
9	Printing and binding	TOTAL	2	120		1	1		10		8	79		21		.													
		20-50	1	32		1			1		2	23		5															
		50-100	1	88		1	1		9		6	56		16															
10	Tiles and brick works	TOTAL	3	215	61		3		6		9	4		166	50	27	11												
		20-50	1	83	7		1		2		2	2		18	2	8	5												
		100-200	2	182	54	.	2		4		7	2		148	48	19	6												
11	Tin making	100-200	3	321	2	3		4		1	24	133		163	2	6													
12	Saw mill	100-200	2	294		1	1	2	5		9	93		183															
13	Cotton weaving	400 & over	1	312	170		1	2	1		*12	59	1	227	168	11													
(B) ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH MECHANICAL POWER IS NOT USED		TOTAL	65	2,559	977	22	45	151	70	3	113	8	3	586	92	1,430	633	216	164										

Industrial Statistics.

Part I.—Provincial Summary.

INITIAL SERIES

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PART I.—Provincial Summary—(cont.)

Description of Factory	Classification of persons employed (including management staff)	Total number of persons employed	Classification of persons employed												Unskilled labourers	
			Director, Supervision and Charcoal Staff						Skilled workmen						Aged 14 and over	
			Manager		Superintending and Technical Staff		Charcoal Staff		Kerosene and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Rubber and coffee plantations	TOTAL 10-20 20-40 40-60 60-100 100-200 200-100	19 4 4 2 2 2	1 659 14 48 809 414 274	291 11 21 123 179 224	18 8 8 6 1 4	6 2 2 1 — —	144 2 — — 134 1	17 4 3 1 — —	— — — — — —	22 3 — — — —	18 17 17 16 10 —	3 — — — — —	106 17 46 24 20 —	31 1 1 56 1 6	673 23 23 153 800 1118	244 7 17 91 136 119
2. Oil refinery	TOTAL 10-20 20-40 40-60 60-100	11 2 2 1 1	186 121 123 27	72 53 40	2 1 1	2 — —	2 2 —	3 — —	3 — —	18 16 5	15 13 —	— — —	23 26 13	42 7 20	23 20 14	30 16 5
3. Printing and binding	TOTAL 10-20 20-40	5 2 2	188 21 19	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1 1 —	— — —	3 — —	— — —	— — —	23 11 29	— — —	28 13 16	— — —
4. Iron and steel works	TOTAL 10-20 20-40 40-60 60-100 100-200	17 1 1 1 1	723 277 211 211 211	182 48 57	— — —	17 7 10	— — —	14 2 6	— — —	22 — —	— — —	— — —	122 73 89	15 13 —	423 119 571	84 20 64
5. Glass blowing factory	10-20	2	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	—
6. T.erry	10-20	1	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	2	—	—
7. Carpentry	TOTAL 10-20 20-40 40-60 60-100 100-200	4 1 1 1 1	219 27 27 27 27	— — — — —	2 2 2 2 2	— — — — —	— — — — —	4 4 4 4 —	— — — — —	18 15 18 18 —	4 4 4 4 —	— — — — —	14 43 26 17	2 — — — —	119 40 70	— 27 10 17

TABLE XXII
Industrial Statistics.
Part 1—Provincial Summary.

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TABLE XXII.—(cont)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.
PART I—Provincial Summary —(cont)

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES

Description of Establishments	Classification of persons employed																				
	Total number of persons employed				Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff								Skilled workmen							Unskilled labourers	
	Classification of establishments according to the number of persons employed (including management)		Number of establishments		Manager		Supervising and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 14 and over		Under 14				
Males	Females	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians	Euro-Indians	Anglo-Indians		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
8 Motor car repairing	20—50	1	20		1		2	2		1				23	1						
9 Paddy husking	20—50	1	28		1		1		1	12			8		6						
10 Arrack distillery	20—50	1	42	2		1		4		3			6		28	2					
11. Lac embroidery	TOTAL	2	2	206	1	1	2	11		1				4	163				25		
	20—50	1	1	43	1			* 4							26				9		
	100—200	1	1	163		* 1	* 2	* 7		1					137				16		
12 Cottonweaving and metal works	50—100	1	88	2		1		* 11		2			76								

NOTE —Those that are marked * contain both males and females, whose details are given in the subsidiary statement The rest are all males

TABLE XXII

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Industrial statistics.

Part I.—Provincial summary
Subsidiary statement showing
the details of the women employed.

TABLE XXII—(cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
SUBSIDY STATEMENT TO PART I--Provincial Summary

OSPITAL ACADEMY

COCHISE STATE

... OF THE NATION EMPLOYED AS MANAGER OR AMONG THE SUPERVISING OR CLERICAL STAFF

Directors, Superintendents and Clerical Staff																			
Sl. No.	Name	Grade	Number of establishments	Total of men and women visiting and electrical staff	Managers				Superintending and Technical Staff				Clerical Staff						
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians				
					Per-sons	Male	Female	Per-sons	Male	Female	Per-sons	Male	Female	Per-sons	Male	Female			
					sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons	sons			
1			2	4	3	1	2	11	13	13	14	15	17	16	10	30	31	23	33
2	Mr. J. H. N																		

TABLE XXII
Industrial Statistics.
Part II.—Distribution by Taluks

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COCHIN STATE		IMPERIAL SERIES.																	
TABLE XXII—(cont)		INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS																	
PART II—Distribution by Taluks		Classification of persons employed																	
Description of Establishments	Taluks	Number of Establishments	Total number of persons employed	Direction, Supervision and Clerical Staff											Unskilled Labourers				
				Managers		Superintending and Technical Staff		Clerical Staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians		Aged 15 and over		under 15			
				Males	Females	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL		109	6,711	1,611	39	72	175	152	14	282	8	3	1,584	93	4,070	1,177	401	252	30
Cochin																			
Kanayannur		45	3,002	102	14	31	17	56	14	168	4		261	42	1,683	50	54	10	12
1	Flour and rice mill	1	36			1	1	1	1	3					30				1
2	Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	3	121			1	2	3	2	9			58		47				
3	Steam and motor boats (Navigation Co.)	3	274			3	3	1		7			119		44				
4	Oil extracting mills	11	1,466	22		10	3	91	4	60			371		977				
5	Coir in its factory	12	236	75		10	2	6	3	18			83	12	91				
6	Fish factory	1	13	3		1	1	1	2	2			10		25			10	
7	Printing and binding	3	131			2	4	10		8			33		33			1	
8	Tin making	3	334	2		3	4		1	21			133		163				
9	Saw mill	1	184			1	2			4			37		140				
10	Ginger bleaching factory	3	27			2				2					23				2
11	Carpentry	3	186			2				18			30		105			17	
12	Motor car repairing	1	30			1	2			1			23		1				
13	Paddy husking	1	29			1	1		1	12			8		5				
Mukunda																			
puram																			
Total		18	1,415	495	11	7	13	21	36				110		1,049	384	168	111	9
1	Iron casting and manufacture of packing cases	1	63			1	1			3			25		23				

TABLE XXII—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART II--Distribution by Taluk--(cont.)

CALLUM STATZ

CONFIDENTIAL

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics

Part II.—Distribution by Talukas

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[illegible]

NOTE.—The number of personal contributions in each group working for few months in the year have been shown in the column "months."

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics.

Part III—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

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INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

TABLE XXII.—(cont.)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART III—Industrial Establishments classified according to the class of Owners and Managers.

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS	Total number	NUMBERS OWNED BY						NUMBERS MANAGED BY					
		Government or Local authority			Registered Companies with Directors who are			Private persons who are			Temporarily and Anglo-Indians		
		European and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	European and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	European and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both	European and Anglo-Indians	Indians	Both
1. Flour, etc.	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2. Rice, etc.	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3. Iron and steel works	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4. Paper and printing	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Textiles	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6. Chemicals	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7. Glass	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8. Leather	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Food and drink	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Miscellaneous	1	2	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11. Total	100	10	10	2	10	20	8	25	1	20	27	10	22
12. Total	100	10	10	2	10	20	8	25	1	20	27	10	22

Those of these are owned by Hindu and Christians jointly

c1

**Part IV —Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation**

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

COCHIN STATE

PART IV Casts or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

[illegible]

TABLE XII.

CV

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV - Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

TABLe XXII --(cont)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART IV - Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation --(cont.)

[illegible]

Industrial Statistics

Part IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

IMPERIAL SERIES

TABLE XXII—(cont)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

COCHIN STATE

PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation—(cont)

BORN

dustry and Occupation

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE										In other Provinces				
	Adult		Children under 14		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In Contiguous Districts	In other Districts	Kutch	Kathliwar	Armenians	England	Scotland	Portugal
	Males	Females	Males	Females															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tile making	28	3			18		13				31								
Stamping tiles	27				1		26				27								
Rolling roller	17				13		5				10								
Squeezing the mud	10				6		6				7								
Kiln work	7						2												
10 TIN MAKING																			
Engine driver	133				53	1	79				121	7	5						
Filter	3				3		8				11	1	1						
Foreman	11				6		4				4	1	1						
Cleaner	1						1				1								
Barang	1				1		2				3								
Carpenter	2				3		1				1								
Smith	5				1		1				1								
Painter	2				1		1				1								
Oilman	1				29		13				69	4	1						
Tinker	73				1		6				5								
Mason	6						3				2								
Cooper	2						10				16								
Machine man	10				6														
11, SAW MILL																			
Manager	93				37	2	54				92	1							
Clerk	2				1		2				3								
Engine driver	3				1		2				8								
Filter	15						16				16								
Foreman	6				1		6				6								
Carpenter	21				9		12				21								
Smith	7				5		9				7								
Sawyer	21				14		9				24								
Saw sharpener	6				4		1				6								

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics.

Part IV - Casts or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation.

TABLE XXII.—(cont)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

EMPERIAL STEEL

COLLIM STAR

... 17. *Source* - Bureau of Billed Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation. - (cont.)

Description of Establishment and its uses	NUMBER OF WORKMEN				CASTE OR RACE										BORN					
	Adults		Children under 16		Hindu Male	Hindu Female	Muslim	Christ- ian	Jama ?	Others	1 the Caste State	I Condi- gences Districts	I Other Districts	In the Partures						
	Male	Female	Male	Female										Kutch war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal		
																			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Slater Liquor	2	2			1			1			2	1								
12. COTTON SPINNING	29	1			46	3		17			23	1								
Carding	3				3						3	1								
Spinning	3				1			1			1									
Mach.	3				3			1			1									
Yarners	3				3			1			1									
Mach.	3				3			1			1									
Rattling	3				3			1			1									
Winding	67	1			70	1		14			14									
13. T. SPINNING	14	3			13	1		2			4	2	10							
Twisting	3				1						1	1	1							
Leather tanning	35	3			14	1		1			3	1	15							
14. CLOTHING	47				18			29			43		4							
Cloth	37				13			12			33		4							
Corset	31				5			8			11									
Shirts	6				6						6									
Shirts	1				1						1									
Coats	13				3			9			13									
15. MOTORS CAR RE- PAIRING	23				19	4		3			19	4								
Other	3				5						4									
Trucks	10				2	1		4			8	1								
16. PAINT REPAIRING	3				2	1		3			3	2								
Coat	3				2	1		3			3	2								

Industrial Statistics
Part IV Caste or Race and Birth place
of Skilled Workmen classified according
to their Industry and Occupation

IMPERIAL SERIES

TABLE XXII.—(cont)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PART IV—Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation —(cont)

Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

COCHIN STATE

PART IV - Caste or Race and Birth place of Skilled Workmen classified according to their Industry and Occupation

Description of Establishments and Occupations	NUMBER OF WORKMEN			CASTE OR RACE										BORN															
				Children under 14		Hindus	Musalmans	Christians	Jains	Jews	Others	In the Cochin State	In contiguous Districts	In Other Districts	Kutch war	Armenia	England	Scotland	Portugal										
	Adult																												
		Males	Females	Males	Females							12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20									
1		2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11																		
17 ARRACK DISTILLERY		6				1		2				6																	
Fitter		2				2		2				2																	
Foreman		4				2						4																	
18 LACI LAHROI DRY				4																									
Needle work				3																									
Musio				1																									
Drawing				1																									
10 COTTON WEAVING AND MOTAL WORKS		44				45	3	28				68	7	1															
Carpenter		8				10		6				18																	
Smith		10				10		3				3																	
Sawyer		2				2		3				4																	
Mason		1				2		4				9																	
Lacquer works						5		3				9																	
Rattan work						1		2				15	5	1															
Weaving		20				13		9																					
Grand Total		1,547	86	15	10	738	69	878	1	2	1,338	217	108	1	4	5	7	7	1										

TABLE XXII

Industrial Statistics

Part V - Costs of Race and Birth place
of Unskilled Labourers classified ac-
cording to the industry in which
they are working

CVIII

TABLE XXII --(cont)

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

EXPERIMENTAL

PART V Caste or Race and Birth place of Unskilled Labourers classified according to the Industry in which they are working.

[illegible]

TABLE XXX.
 Industries Statistics.
 Part VII.—Number of Looms in
 use in Textile Establishments.

TABLE XXII — (cont.)
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

COGNITIVE FIT

PAHT VTL--Number of Looms in use in Textile Establishments.

IMPERSONAL SENSE.

[illegible]

